REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible]—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] *Bombay Gazette* is [illegible]

[illegible] *Delivered free.*

In Advance.

[illegible]

[illegible] Rs. 60

[illegible] OF COUNTRY.

In Advance.

[illegible] Rs. 6[illegible]

[illegible] Postage Rates.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. 5 0

[illegible] 2 8

[illegible] 2 8

[illegible] 0 [illegible] As.

[illegible]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] the above.

For [illegible] for a considerable [illegible]

[illegible] SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] to such matters [illegible] Wanted or Servants [illegible] of Residence, [illegible]

The scale [illegible] of these classes will be as follows:—

[illegible] Rs. 1 0

[illegible] 0 8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our [illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases [illegible]

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied [illegible] to the inch.

[illegible]—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] Passengers and Cargo, [illegible]

The Steamer [illegible] Commander [illegible] will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th September [illegible]

[illegible]

Cargo for Singapore and China [illegible] the Steamers [illegible] Galle to the Messageries [illegible] Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo [illegible] day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, [illegible] KURRACHEE.

Interchanging [illegible] Passengers [illegible] to and from Bagdad, with the [illegible] Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible] KURRACHEE, [illegible] BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BASSORA, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. [illegible] Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, 1874, [illegible]

[illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] with Government, [illegible] the weekly service from England, with [illegible] the Mail [illegible] Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, [illegible], and an extra steamer on every Saturday [illegible]

The s.s. [illegible] Commander J. [illegible] will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th September 1874, at [illegible]

The s.s. [illegible] Commander S. Smith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September 1874, [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA [illegible] and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	£4
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	9-10
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Marseilles (transhipment)	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Children under 3 years, free [illegible] Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two [illegible] sailing.

For [illegible] of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, compact and portable [illegible] Rs. 35 0

WATER-PROOF ROLL [illegible] MATTRESSES, [illegible] 16 0

WATER-PROOF GROUND SHEETS, 7½ ft. by [illegible] 18 4

AIR BEDS, [illegible] VULCANIZED, 7 ft. by [illegible] 35 0

AIR PILLOWS, of different shapes and sizes.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED.

[illegible]

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

[illegible] PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks [illegible] per oz.

[illegible] £87 11 6

A Pamphlet [illegible] and containing the prices of [illegible] Plate, [illegible] Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, [illegible] on application.

Freight, [illegible]

Orders addressed to the [illegible] and 12, Cornhill, London, [illegible] remittance of [illegible] per cent., [illegible]

[illegible] Bombay;

[illegible] Calcutta;

[illegible] Calcutta.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

[illegible] Cards and Envelopes [illegible] and Bank [illegible] and at [illegible]

[illegible] Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. SWALLOW, 2,516 Tons, September 18th.

S.S. INDUS, 3,[illegible] " 25th, to Southampton.

S.S. NIZAM, 2,725 " October 5th.

S.S. LOMBARDY, 2,[illegible] " 12th, to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at [illegible] on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 21st Sept. 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA (1,874 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain W. W. [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no bill lading will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Marine Stores, &c., at P. & O. Company's Dock Yard, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at noon: Messrs. MENESSE and CO. will sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. Dock Yard, Mazagon, a large quantity of Old Iron, Rope, Boiler-tubes, Scrap Iron, &c., also several Boats.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1874.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. [illegible] & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL, that he has an extensive STOCK of Mappin's Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Screw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 1 and 2 light Lustres, Mother-of-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, of Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods, also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. A [illegible] hired for a day or month.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

[illegible] JUNE 1872.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Oxford Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Mounted Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON...1862—PRIZE MEDAL.

PARIS...1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.

CORDOVA...1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.

LIMA...1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.

VIENNA...1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured in Bond and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.........D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.

Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.

Index to Railway Stations.

Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.

Introduction.

Railway Time Tables:—

- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Rajpootana State Railway.
- Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

Scind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—

- Punjaub and Delhi Division.
- Scind Section.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—

- P. & O. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyd's.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- India Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.

Routes in the Bombay Presidency.

Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.

List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

Routes in the Central Provinces.

N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.

Route to Simla.

Route to Landour.

Route to Nynee Tal.

Hill House Carriage [illegible]

Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.

North-West Dak Company.

Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.

North-Western Dak Company.

Agra to Jeypore.

Rawul Pindee and Murree.

Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.

Scale of Fares for Palanquins.

Scale of Fares for Boats in Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay.........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.........Kellner & Co.

Alexandria.........D. Robertson & Co.

Bangalore.........."Spectator" Office.

Bombay.........Railway Refreshment Rooms.

Calcutta.........Wyman & Co.

Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.

[illegible].........Railway Refreshment Rooms.

Kurrachee........."Sindian" Press.

London.........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Madras.........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.

Matheran.........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.

Ootacamund........."Observer" Office.

Poona.........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 12TH SEPT. 1874.

LANGDADIN!

This piece abounds in novel and striking scenic effects, amidst which may be seen

A RAILWAY TRAIN!

AND

A BIG STEAM BOAT!

WITH PASSENGERS & ALL.

The Drama will be followed by SELECTED SONGS and GYMNASTIC FEATS by the Actors.

Reserved Seats......Rs. 3.

Doors open at 8, Performance commencing at 9. A good Band will be in attendance. Tickets at Messrs. COOPER & Co. and at the Theatre.

FOR SALE, a BILLIARD TABLE in excellent order. Rs. 700. Apply to G. W. MOULTRIE, Esplanade Circle.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation will be held THIS DAY, in the Municipal Offices, at 3 o'clock precisely, when the Business already advertised will be considered.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk Municipal Corporation.

Bombay Municipal Offices, 12th September 1874.

FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA, from Trieste—

VIENNA BEER in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. 6½ per dozen.

HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases RED and WHITE, at Rs. 10 and 18, or 2 dozen Pints, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT,

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel will be OPEN from the 19th instant to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several Points. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the MAYO FUND, held on the 11th September 1874, in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL, the following Gentlemen being present:—E. Ravenscroft, Esq., Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq., Nana Moroje, Esq., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Dayaramjee Poonjabhoy, Esq., Hormusjee [illegible] Wadia, Esq., Vundrawun Purshotumdass, Esq., Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq., J. A. Forbes, Esq., and G. W. Terry, Esq., Honorary Secretary. It was resolved that a GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS should be called some time in November or sooner. In the meantime the Chairman, Mr. Ravenscroft, undertook to communicate with the President of the Committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs and ascertain from him the best form the Memorial should take.

G. W. TERRY,

Honorary Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., at our Office, No. 3, Church Lane, 1st Floor of the premises of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., for the purpose of considering the Resolution passed by the Directors at their Meeting held on the 10th instant, for the purpose of voluntarily winding up this Company with a view of transferring the assets, goodwill, and liability to a New Company to be formed hereafter.

[illegible]

[illegible] MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September 1874.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited) in Liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees [illegible] per Share, for the year ending [illegible] has been DECLARED PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, [illegible] instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., to the Shareholders in the Company in the Register on the 30th June last, on production of the Memorandum to receive payment of such Dividend, at the Registered Office of the Company.

[illegible] } Liquidators.

[illegible] Building, Esplanade Circle, Bombay, [illegible]

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per Share (exclusive of the Interim Dividend of Rs. 100 per Share), has been DECLARED PAYABLE out of the profits for the year ending 30th June 1874, on and after SATURDAY, the 12th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to the Shareholders whose names may this day be standing on the Register, on production of Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 31 Dr. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th September 1874.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बोम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To fix the number of Directors at five.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 11th September 1874.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness.	Toys, &c. &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Grubber" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a small HOUSE, in an open and airy situation, near the Sea preferred. Address "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EVERTON TOFFEE, JUST RECEIVED. Also BATH BUNS, BARLEY SUGAR, &c., at BAPTY BROTHERS, Fort.

DUTCH and EDAM CHEESE, a small consignment just received. 12 Annas per lb. BAPTY'S, Fort.

FOR SALE, fine CHESTNUT PEGU PONY, believed to be sound, very showy, and up to any weight; an excellent Animal for a rough district or for a Lady's Pony Carriage. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SAVORY & MOORE'S

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the health and health of the child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Testimonials and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT.

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY,)

22, RAMPART ROW.

BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN.

For the coming October Season.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalow.	Names of the last Tenants.	Rent for the Season, Rs.
2	Paradise Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. Douglas	350
6	Hon'ble Mungaldass's Large Bungalow	Dr. & Mrs. Maconachie	500
7	Hon'ble B. Jeejeebhoy's Large Bungalow	Mr. & Mrs. Jefferson	500
10	The Hermitage	Mr. & Mrs. D. D. Ghandy	500
11	Redlands	Hon'ble & Mrs. West	400
12	Clifton Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. Moultrie	400
16	Gonne House	Mr. and Mrs. Filgate	200
21	Stuart's Cottage	Mr. & Mrs. Mauson	300
25	Rose Cottage	B. C. Cama, Esq.	400
25 A	Terrace Cottage	Major and Mrs. Mayne	500
25 B	Cama Cottage	Alladin Hubibbhoy, Esq.	500
26	Forrest Lodge	Cassumbhoy Dharumsey, Esq.	400
28	Bee-hive	Colonel & Mrs. Ballard	400
29	Ewart Lodge	Dr. & Mrs. Mills	500
32	Keepsake	Mr. Hamilton	200
34	Woodland	Mr. & Mrs. Nugent	350
35	Coxson's Bungalow	Dr. & Mrs. Cooke	300
37	Lynch's Bungalow	Colonel & Mrs. Haggard	500
38	Maria Cottage	Mr. & Mrs. Naylor	400
39	Parent House	Mr. & Mrs. Orr	350
41	Maldon a House	C. B. Fox, Esq.	350
46	Spring-Wood	Mr. & Mrs. Frost	350
47	Hill House	Mr. & Mrs. Randle	300
49	Craighilburn	Dr. & Mrs. Ward	300
	Wilderness	Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay	500
55	Caprera House	Mrs. Fellows	400
61	Bella Vista or Echo Cottage	Mr. & Mrs. Collins	450
62	Rozario Cottage	Mr. & Mrs. Stevens	500
69	Ugna Cottage	Mr. Sucklatwalla	200
69 A	Tumara do.	Do. do.	200
73	Florence Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Pleader	200
74	Mary Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. Walter	350
75	Arnould's Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. Ramsay	300
79	Alladin House	Major & Mrs. Fellows	250
82	Hon'ble Mungaldass House	Vacant	250
83	Firswood	Mr. & Mrs. Skipsey	250
84	Barrs Cottage	Rev. & Mrs. Dagnell	400
85	Red House or Harrison House	Mr. & Mrs. Ashley	400
87	Wadia Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. D. D. Cama	400
91	Mendise House	Mr. & Mrs. Burn	250
92	The Dell	Messrs. Clark & Mowat	200
101	Fleetwood	Captain Ostrehan	200

BUNGALOWS TO LET AT BOMBAY.

CUMBALA HILL.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET.—The well-known upper-storied BUNGALOW, Altamont, on Cumbala Hill, formerly occupied by Hon. [illegible], at a monthly rental of Rs. 1,500. This Bungalow was especially built for the use of the Governors of Bombay, Lord Duncan. It has Drawing and Dining Rooms which could not be surpassed by any other in Bombay in elegance and situation, and they are very commodious. It has a dozen Bed Rooms and it affords rare opportunity for renting such a Palatial House for a nominal rent of Rs. 400. It could be had either with immediate possession or at the convenience of the incoming tenant. For inspection and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

The HERMITAGE, an Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, former Residence of Lord Bishop of Bombay for many years. It has a charming position and the rent is only Rs. 300.

It is also FOR SALE for a moderate price, and contains 20,000 square yards. For Plan, Inspection, and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

TWO other BUNGALOWS on Cumballa Hill for Rs. 150 and 200. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

BREACH CANDY.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, the Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, next door to Henry Cleveland, Esq., now in the occupation of —— Percell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Rent moderate.

Also another BUNGALOW for Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

MALABAR HILL.

FIFTEEN BUNGALOWS TO LET.

[illegible]

The BUNGALOW No. 72, lately vacated by [illegible] Mayhew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Rent Rs. 225.

The Upper-storied [illegible] No. [illegible] next door to the above [illegible] water laid on. Rent only Rs. 125.

A very commodious [illegible] No. 79, Opposite the above with two separate entrances, suitable for a Boarding School or a [illegible] Gentleman. It has a ground floor and two commodious Upper Floors. Could be had only for a nominal Rental of Rs. 150.

The BUNGALOW No. 181, lately vacated by E. Dewchamp, Esq. Rent Rs. 200.

The BUNGALOW No. 164, on Mount Pleasant Road, lately vacated by Mr. Constable, the Barrister-at-Law and three others. It is now under thorough repair. Painting, colouring, and papering will be done to the choice of the incoming tenant. Rent is only Rs. 150.

The Commodious BUNGALOW No. 53, on [illegible] Sea Road, containing Four Bed ROOMS, lately in the occupation of Dr. O'Flaherty. Rent Rs. 250.

Seven other BUNGALOWS. Rents Rs. 150, 300, 125, 50, 75, 75, and [illegible]. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

MIDDLE COLABA.

Two Upper-storied BUNGALOWS for Rs. 225 and 175.

Also Two Lower-roomed BUNGALOWS on the west side, having a charming view of Malabar Hills, and all the Government New Buildings on the Esplanade. These Bungalows to be newly painted, papered, coloured and matted, according to the choice of the incoming tenants. Water laid on and has a charming and select garden. Rents Rs. 150 and 125. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

A FURNISHED THIRD FLOOR in Hornby Row, Fort, for Two Months. Rent moderate. For particulars and inspection apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

Several OFFICES, RESIDENCES, GODOWNS, and spacious SHOPS in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, Elphinstone Circle, Meadow Street, Forbes Street, Church Gate Street, and Hummum Street, too numerous to advertise in details.

TWO newly built spacious HOUSES in Rampart Row, one next to the French Bank and another next to the National Bank.

Another entire HOUSE in Rampart Row, with Commodious GODOWNS underneath. For further particulars, lowest Rents and inspection, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

Few BUNGALOWS on Chinchpoogly and Parell Hill.

FIFTEEN BUNGALOWS in Mazagon on Belvadier Hill, Maria Hill, Nesbit and Love Lanes and Lower Road, from Rs. 300 to 50.

MOUNT—TWO BUNGALOWS for Rs. 150 and 125. For a full List apply at the Office of the undersigned.

P. BYRAMJEE,

House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

For further particulars, such as Plan of Matheran Hill, Plans of all the Bungalows, showing particulars of accommodation and list of Furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

22, RAMPART ROW. HOUSE AGENT.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

BEER MUGS AND GOBLETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.	EGG FRAMES AND STEAMERS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.	PICKLE FRAMES, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
BISCUIT CADDIES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 110.	EPERGNES & CENTRE PIECES, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.	SALVERS AND WAITERS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.	FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.	SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, from a pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
CAKE OR BREAD BASKETS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.	ICE JUGS, from Rs. 35 upwards.	SARDINE BOXES AND TONGS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. [illegible].
CANDLESTICKS, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.	INKSTANDS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100.	SUGAR BASKETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 39.
CLARET JUGS, from Rs. 1[illegible] to Rs. 100.	MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50.	TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 30[illegible].
CRUET FRAMES, B. or D., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 120.	MUFFINEERS, per pair, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 25.	TOAST RACKS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 80.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.	NAPKIN RINGS, sets from Rs. 9 to Rs 40.	SUITES OF FORKS AND SPOONS, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.

A LIST OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description.

SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDAL CHEESES, &c. &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Out-stations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothing, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS OF BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to [illegible] P.M. on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, for the erection of BUILDINGS for a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Plans will be shown and printed copies of the Contract Papers furnished to Applicants on payment of Rupees [illegible] for each copy, at the Office of the Company. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand, for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection thereof.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, Mr. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, current, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS, &c., for the above Company.

Plans, Specifications, Schedules, Forms of Tender, Draft Agreement, and all information will be given on application.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

R. & A. HORMARJEE, Secretaries, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th September 1874.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 130 per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1874, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June 1874, at the rate of Rupees Sixty (Rs. 60) per share, will be PAID on and after the 10th INSTANT to the Shareholders whose names stood in the Register on the 5th September 1874.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th September 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to,

PELLY & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of the above Company has this day been made payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 10th day of August 1874. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated Bombay, 6th July 1874.—4, Forbes Street.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,

Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC AND REINSURANCES INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, &c., TWELVE Distinct Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.......Rs. 370-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.

RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.

PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.

JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VESTHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662, Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE.—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Insurers are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary.

TENDERS invited for the CONSTRUCTION of an IRON BRIDGE ACROSS the RIVER TAPTEE at Surat, in the Presidency of Bombay.

Her Majesty's Government of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders in a lump sum, for the construction of an Iron Bridge over the Taptee River at Surat. The iron work to be supplied and erected by the Contractor, and the sum named is to include all the earthwork, &c., of the approaches shown in the Drawings.

Plans and Specifications are on view at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, and the Executive Engineer, Surat. Sealed Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, and should be posted so as to reach Bombay by the 15th November 1874, and unless they are received on or before that date they will not be considered.

The Government of Bombay do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. L. MARRYAT, Captain R.E.,

Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept.

Bombay, 5th September 1874.

UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.

" 2. " " " 1, 2 3.

Close at noon (gun-fire.) 16th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,

23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND, [illegible] for Rs. 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

CAMPBELL'S

"PLANTATION TOBACCO,"

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.

"PLANTATION WORKS"

DINDIGUL,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

have opened Depots for the sale of their Manufactures, at

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND AT APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

These "Cheroot Depots" are in charge of Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Clerks, to whom application should be made.

10 per cent. discount allowed on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cigars.

20 per cent. allowed on Cash purchases of 10,000 Cigars.

Discount is only allowed on the purchase of Cigars made from Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Plantation Tobacco, viz., "A." Brand of Cheroots.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Office, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Head, Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Fancy Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Belts, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soaps in boxes and bottles, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Pans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Shoes.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description and according to any kind of pattern [illegible] him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Recline and [illegible] French carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding heads.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of doorway.

SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting heads convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope at pleasure.

[illegible] Carts with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, straight and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and completed in the best taste.

PALANQUEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.

Watches and Clocks of every description.

Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.

Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.

Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

ADAPTED FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS,

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 6½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 30.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ......Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ......Rs. 4[illegible]

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed very dull, Surats heavy, prices on the spot showing a further fall of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera and ⅛d. per lb. in Fair Comrawuttee and Good Fair Hingunghaut. This morning's report is quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 1,000. In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 16⅝ cents., while "futures" are ⅛ cent per lb. higher. The receipts at the American ports are comparatively heavy—3,000 bales against 2,300 on the corresponding date last year, exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales against the same quantity.

In the General Produce Markets yesterday afternoon the only change was a further fall of 2s. 6d. per cwt. in Coffee.

The Bank of England return for the week, as expected, shows a decided improvement, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 46¼ to 48¾ per cent., and should the same tendency be maintained we shall probably see a reduction in the Bank rate next week. Consols this morning open at 92⅜, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes are still quoted at 100¼; Bar Silver at 57 13/16 per oz.

There has been next to nothing doing in STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, but if anything rates are a trifle firmer owing to a steadier tone advised from Calcutta, but there is nothing to indicate any change in prospects. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand 1s 9 15-16d. to 31-32d. per Rupee.
Ditto 6 months' sight ... 1s 10 5-16d. "
Credits 3 " ... 1s 10¼d. "
Documents 3 " ... 1s 10 5-16d. "

On Calcutta no transactions are reported.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at:—Fours Rs. 103¾; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109⅞.

The SHARE MARKET is steady, and in the case of Spinning shares strong at a further advance.

COTTON is extremely dull owing to the tenor of the home advices and prices are nominally Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, but even at the decline there are no buyers.

FREIGHTS show no alteration, steamers being still quoted at £1 17-6. By sailing vessel there is no actual quotation.

PIECE GOODS are decidedly quieter, and from first hands there has been almost no business done to-day.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.c.	Agra Bank	94
[illegible]	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	420
10,000	500	all	[illegible]	Do of Bombay New	790
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do 2nd Res. Issue	[illegible]
6,250	[illegible]	all	8 p.c.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	[illegible]	all	9 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	[illegible]
40,000	[illegible]	all	11 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 pl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	[illegible]
10,000	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,050
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	70 p.s.	Bombay United Spinning	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills	250
[illegible]	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	10 p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,280
1,500	[illegible]	all	...	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,450
1,300	1,000	all	200 p.	Great Eastern	[illegible]
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	[illegible]
75	1,000	all	60 p.s.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	[illegible]
600	1,000	1,00	...	Khandeish Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...	Madras Spinning	[illegible]
250	1,000	550	65 p.s.	Madras U. Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...	Manockji Petit's	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	100 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	5,000	all	[illegible]	Colaba Land Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Fort Co. Ld.	135
750	2,000	2,000	7 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,250
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Port Canning Land Com-	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,750
[illegible]	250	all	[illegible]	Bombay Gas Company	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malabar Company Ld.	[illegible]
4,000	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	500	all	[illegible]	Treacher & Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	75	all	[illegible]	Vingar Patent Slip Co.	[illegible]

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 4th September 1874.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Merchandise	1,42,081	3	[illegible]
Electric Telegraph	430	0	6
Earth Traffic	677	8	6
Total Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,[illegible] miles ... Total Rs.	1,89,187	[illegible]	10
Increase Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 8th), with a cargo of 14 packages indigo, 5 packages pistachio nuts, 6 packages skins, and 40 bales wool, and 1251 iron rails, for Rangoon and 109 bales wool for different ports. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Manson, an infant, and two servants, and fourteen deck passengers.

THE s. s. KING ARTHUR, 1047 tons, Captain S. Johnstone, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Vangelder, Mrs. James and four children, Mrs. Walter, four children and two ayahs, and Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson. She carried the following cargo:—3,609 bales cotton, 1,466 bales wool, 832 cwts. galls, 3,060 cwts. linseed, 215 cwts. coir yarn, 101 cwts. horns, and 56 corges hides, and sundries.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Bushire (s)	Smith	Kurrachee, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Nubia (s)	[illegible]	Southampton.
	King Arthur (s)	Johnstone	Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. [illegible] J. Lawrence (s) Gorlon ... Chandbally, Sept. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. [illegible] Oddaux ... [illegible]
Lady Rowlinson ... [illegible]

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. [illegible] ... London.
Dunrobin Castle ... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga s, 19 cases sherry, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 75 boxes bar soap, Shurufally Heptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 30 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co, Pembrokeshire, 59 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nawrojee; Triveston, 21 packages glassware and 2 packages earthenware, Rahimbhoy Rahimtoola; 35 casks beer, King, King and Co; 52 cases porter, Nusserwanjee [illegible]; 4 cases oilmanstore, King and Co. Carnarvonshire, 818 plates hard spelter, New Bank of Bombay; 41 cases stout, Edulji Palonji; and Co; [illegible] casks pale ale, Jamsetjee Nawrojee; 60 cases [illegible], Abdoolally Dawoodabhoy; 200 cases beer, [illegible] and A. Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

[illegible] brandy, Jamsetjee Nawrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Assel, [illegible] bales [illegible] [illegible]; 50 bales [illegible] and Co; 12 bales wool, [illegible] Co; 200 bales cotton, [illegible]; [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible]; 75 bales cotton, [illegible]; 17 bales cotton, [illegible]; 20 bales wool, Jaisha Vitta; [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible].

Rinaldo, 315 bales [illegible], [illegible] Hooljee; 50 bales cotton, Mohall Rahim.

FOR LONDON.

[illegible], 4 packages T.-shell, 5 cases chundroos, and 5 cases M. of P. shell, Gooldass Harjeevan.

FOR TRIESTE.

[illegible], 100 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co.

FOR VENICE.

[illegible], 350 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

[illegible], 1,113 bags wheat, Alcon Reide and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

[illegible], 250 bales cotton, Farnham and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 11th September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 83.

[illegible], 11th September, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·93.

MANGALORE, 11th September, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, south-west, west, south-west, south, thermometer maximum 79 minimum 74, wet bulb 77, barometer 29·79.

[illegible], 11th September, 5 P.M.—Weather, cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·88.

VENGORLA, 11th September, 5-32 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west mild, thermometer 82.

HIGH COURT.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

14-74—P Cawasjee—Purshotum Mooljee v Vulloo Dhunjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
36-74—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Byramjee Jejeebhoy v Purmanundas Jeewandas—M H Khan.
31-74—M H Khan—Purmanundas Jeewandas v Byramjee Jejeebhoy—Craigie, Lynch and Tobin.
101-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thucker Purshotam, P v Bai Manockbai—K Morojee.
111-74—M. B. Barbhaya—Hajeebhoy Valley v Meherally Donna and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
118-74—Mr. Fletcher—Mariam bebee v Ameena bebee, widow.
478-73—Hearn and Cleveland—William Sarstett v The Agra Bank, Limited—Fletcher and Smith.
114-72—Crawford and Beafey—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v Hunsa Dayajee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

57-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narayendas Chellaram v Toolsydas Sayvakram—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoossein—J. C. Gama.—Earnheard.
1[illegible]-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolsydas Sayvakram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
453-73—A. Framjee—Lilla Mooljee v Nawbai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.
350-74—Jefferson and Payne—Manecklal Atmaram v Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Hearn and Cleveland.
195-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and Co. v. Bomanjee Merwanjee—G. J. Mody.
707-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolsydas Savuckram v Narrondas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN G. O. 361 of 1873, page 337, describing the patrol jacket to be worn by officers of regiments dressed in green—the words "sleeve braided same as prescribed for patrol jacket of officers dressed in red," in 4th and 5th lines, to be expunged and the following substituted:—"The sleeve will be braided with one inch mohair braid six inches high, with a tracing of mohair braid above and below forming three eyes at the upper and three eyes at the lower point."

In line 8, after "stand-up collar," the words "braided as prescribed for officers dressed in red," to be expunged and the following substituted:—"with one inch mohair [illegible]."

In page 333, 3rd line from [illegible], insert [illegible] before "large buttons in front."

In G. O. 392 of 1873, after "outside the tunic," insert "or jacket."

The attention of all officers concerned is directed to the regulations cited in the margin,* and to the following Government letter on the subject of furlough:—

*G. O. 135 of 1870, para. 3.
G. O. 3[illegible] of 1871.
Bengal Army Regs., para. 1259.

Copy of Letter from the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General, No. 558, dated 17th August 1874—"Furlough and Leave—Officers."

"SIR,—In reply to your memo. No. 1909, dated 24th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that, although it appears in the instance that * * * * did [illegible] embark—though he did so actually in [illegible] for Europe when the G. G. O. granting him furlough had been cancelled by his delay,—the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council cannot accept his excuse, and observes that he was bound so to arrange his departure from [illegible] as to run no risk of exceeding the three months from date of the G. G. O. within which an officer is required to embark.

"2. His furlough therefore must be considered to have commenced on the date on which that period expired, and this has been notified in G. G. O. * * * *

"3. I am further instructed to state that excuses based on the plea of his misapprehension of orders, or of his having been unexpectedly delayed, and such like, cannot be entertained in future when the officer is found not to have made sufficient provision to ensure his being in time. The orders are perfectly clear; any explanation that is needed can always be asked for, and the limits as to time are very liberal. If an officer therefore does not on his part keep within these limits,—unless when he can show that he was prevented from doing so by causes wholly beyond his control,—he must take the consequences.

"4. I am to suggest that the attention of all concerned should be recalled to G. G. O. No. [illegible], G. O. [illegible] of 18[illegible], [illegible] 1869, and that officers should be forbidden to embark for Europe after the expiry of three months from the date of the G. G. O. granting them furlough, unless with the special sanction of the Government previously obtained."

2. The following addition is to be made to para 1259, Bengal Army Regulations:—

[illegible] page [illegible], viz.—

"He is forbidden to embark after the expiry of three months from the date of the G. G. O. granting him furlough, unless with the special sanction of the Government previously obtained."

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

[illegible], Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on sick leave from Australia.

SEPTEMBER 10.

[illegible], Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from leave from England. McMahon, Lieut.-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Watson, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.
Fulton, Sub Lieutenant, 22nd Ghoorka, on sick leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Ravenshaw, P., Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Johnson, Major General, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
McMahon, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to [illegible].
Renwick, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, September 8.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

The Rt. Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

M. George McWatters, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Coimbatore during the absence of Mr. Horsbrogh on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn A. L. Hackett, to act as Ophthalmic Surgn, Genl Hospital during the employment of Surgn Maj Furnell on other duty, or until further orders.

Col F J B Priestly, Supt of Revenue Survey, assumed charge of the Revenue Survey office from Lieut-Col W H Hessey on the 28th Aug 1874.

Col R M Macdonald, Actg Director of Public Instruction, assumed charge of the office from Mr. E B Powell on the 15th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col E H Power, [illegible], Deputy Judge Advocate, 4th Circle, British Burmah Division, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Col W A Bush, 8th Coromandel Light Infantry, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Lieut-Col J M Williams, Infantry, Supt of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th August 1874.

The leave granted to Lieut F M E Vibart, on duty 10th Bgde R. A., is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed:—

[illegible] Foot—Regimental order, dated the 13th Aug 1874 appointing Capt C W N Guinness to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 20th idem, vice Lieut T. S. Gildea, proceeding on general leave.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 17th Aug 1874, appointing Capt D Adams, 1st Squadn Subn and offg 3rd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2n Squadn officer, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure on leave, on medical certificate, of Capt F P W Freeman, 2nd Squadn Officer and offg 2nd Squadn Officer, with effect from the 14th July 1874.

Regimental order, dated the 19th June 1874, appointing Lieut J C F Gordon, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties during the absence of Lieut C A Coles, on detachment duty.

[illegible] N I—Regimental order, dated the [illegible] Aug 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure, on general leave, of Maj W U B Ryan, Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Comd, with effect from the 20th idem:—

Capt V W Tregear, Qr Mr and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Qr Mr.

Lieut and Adjt H M Rose to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Capt M H Court, Genl List, Cavalry, recently returned from furlough, is attached to the 1st Bengal Cavalry for duty.

The initials of Lieut Dunn, 81st Foot, granted leave to England pending retirement, are J and not E M as therein notified.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Officers Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st Oct next, with permission to study therein till 1st May 1875:—

[illegible] Punjab N I—Lieut J Mein.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 28th July 1874, directing the following medical arrangements:—

Surgn F Boyd, M.D., attached to the 16th N I, at Tezpore, to proceed to Dibrooghur and assume medical charge of the 44th N I, as a temporary measure.

The [illegible], civil medical officer, Tezpore, to assume medical charge of the 16th N I, during the absence of Surgn Boyd.

Dated the 20th Aug 1874 directing Surgn J O'Brien, M.D., to assume charge of the office of the Depy Surgn Genl Dacca Circle, from above date, as a temporary measure.

[illegible] N I—Regtl order, dated the 13th Aug 1874, appointing Maj T N Walker, Wing Officer (returned from privilege leave), to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut Colonel G A Williams, offg as Comdt, and Capt A P Wheelr, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj T N Walker.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

10th Lancers—Capt D A J C Graham, to remain in England, from the 29th Sept to the 29th Oct, on private affairs, in extension.

Royal Artillery—Surgn Maj J Duff, M.D., (6th Bgde) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Vety Surgn W D Robertson, (5th Bgde), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[illegible] Engineers—Lieut E J Fanshawe, (attached to the Sappers and Miners) to Mussoorie, from the 3rd Sept to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

2nd Foot, [illegible]—Capt J S Tupper, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[illegible] Buffs, (1st Battn)—Lieut W W Harris, to England via Calcutta, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[illegible] Foot, (1st Battn)—Lieut C W Buddam to Murree, from date of leaving regimental limits, on medical certificate.

[illegible] Foot—Lieut [illegible], to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Late 6th European Cavalry—Brevt Maj A K J C Mackenzie, (doing duty at Bareilly) to Deyrah Dhoon and adjacent hills from the 21st Sept to the 10th Oct, on private affairs.

Genl List, Infantry—Capt E C S Jackson, (1st Wing Subn 32nd N I), to Umballa, on medical certificate, from the 21st May to the [illegible].

British Medical Dept—Surgn T A J Cockbridge, (doing duty with B Battery [illegible]) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj W G Boyd, (attached to the 31st Foot) to Nynee Tal, from the 20th Aug to the 19th Oct, on medical certificate.

Surgn H J O'Brien, M.D., (attached to the 15th Foot) to Mussoorie, from the 15th Aug to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj G N Daly, M.D., general leave to India, from the 18th Nov 1873 to the 23rd Aug 1874, under the regulations of 1796.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday, until further notice.

Persian Gulf Mails.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly as at present.

A Mail will be despatched on every Wednesday during the Monsoon and on every Friday during the fair season.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.
42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACFARLAN—September 10th, at Poona, the wife of J. MacFarlan, C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—September 3rd, at Etawah, N. W. P., the wife of H Carter, Esq., E. I. R., of a daughter.

DRING—September 5th, at the Masonic Lodge, Cotgrave House, Vepery, the wife of Mr. James Simon Dring, Court-keeper, High Court, Madras, of a son.

IBBETSON—September 6th, at Karnal, the wife of Denzil Ibbetson, C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS—BABONAU—September 5th, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. C W Christian, James Thomas, grandson of the late Rev. J. Thomas, to Mary Sara Babonau, (late Mrs Bathersby.)

DEATH.

CARTER—September 3rd, at Etawah, N. W. P., Hester Stuart, the beloved wife of H. Carter, Esq., E. I. R., aged 33 years and 5 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874.

THE Bombay Corporation will have a busy time of it this afternoon, if it intends to dispose at one sitting of all the matters set down on the notice paper. The election of a successor to Mr. Narayen Vasudeo in the Town Council will not take long, as, no doubt, the dominant faction in the Corporation will come prepared with a candidate who may be depended upon to do all that he can in order to reduce still further the proportion of Municipal taxation borne by the houseowners. Nor do we suppose that the letter of the Government of Bombay, with reference to the Corporation's memorial to the Government of India for the restoration of the Police subsidy, will excite any fresh discussion. The local Government still chooses to speak as if it were in no way responsible for withholding from the Corporation money which is given by the Imperial Government for the express purpose of helping to pay the cost of the Police of this city; and, as it is useless for us to say anything more on the subject, we will merely call attention to the strong language used by a distant and impartial critic in the *Saturday Review*—the article will be found in our fourth page—to describe the conduct of the Government of Bombay in appropriating this grant and then coolly throwing the responsibility on the Viceroy in Council. (By the way, we tremble to think what will become of the indolent but high-souled gentlemen who despise local politics and never read anything but the *Saturday Review*, when they find their favourite paper has degraded itself by actually writing with some degree of intelligence about the affairs of the insignificant "parish" in which a cruel fate has condemned them to live, but which they always speak of with an imperial disdain that lets us know they feel they are out of their element here.) The proposed reorganization and consequent increase in the cost of the Police is, however, a new question which the Corporation has not yet had an opportunity of discussing, and which must be examined carefully to-day. The object of the Government, in proposing alterations which will entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 18,000 a year, is to remedy certain defects in the Police force which are said to have become manifest during the recent disturbances in this city. It is not contended that the Force is not quite strong enough for all ordinary purposes. Mr. Souter, indeed, in his report of the 28th of February, distinctly maintains that, at all events until the riots broke out, the efficiency of the Police for the work they had to do was remarkable:—"With reference," he says, "to the accusation "that not only have the Bombay Police behaved "badly in these disturbances, but that their "general efficiency has fallen off of late years, "I would in refutation respectfully point to "the annual returns which will show that for "several years past there has been a marked diminution in the number of crimes "committed and the amount of property "stolen, while the proportion of convictions "and of recoveries of stolen property has "vastly increased. These results have received "repeated commendation from Government and "from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for "India, and have been acquired notwithstanding the large decrease in the strength of the "force." This sentence supplies a conclusive answer to the assertion that the reductions made by the Bench of Justices in 1871 have fatally crippled the Police, and made it inefficient even for the repression of ordinary crime. It follows, that the "undermanning," to which Mr. Connon referred in a hasty paragraph written just before he left Bombay in March last, can only mean an insufficiency of strength for such an emergency as that of February. For fifteen days in that month "the Police, European "and native, may be said to have been on perpetual duty night and day, for they scarcely "ever left their posts;" and Mr. Souter may well contend that this was a more severe strain than the Force under his command ought to be expected to endure. But it seems to us as absurd to argue that the Police ought always to be maintained at a strength equal to all emergencies as it would be to recommend that the army should always be kept on a war footing. The Corporation can only provide for peaceful times; when serious disturbances break out, the police must be reinforced by the military. This is a principle which has been distinctly laid down by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and which the Government of Bombay must act upon in future. We can understand that people who admire Sir Philip Wodehouse for upholding the "great constitutional doctrine" of never employing soldiers against rioters must be anxious to have the Police force increased, for we suppose that they must wish to have it strong enough to suppress any conceivable disturbance; but the increase now proposed is on this theory quite inadequate. The general public, on the other hand, being convinced that there never would have been a serious riot if Mr. Souter had taken proper precautions, and that the strain on the Police would not have been unduly severe if the Government had had recourse at the proper time to the aid of the troops, naturally doubts the necessity for the change which the Corporation is now asked to give its assent to. Mr. Souter himself, to judge by his reports, thinks there is more urgent need for "proper quarters for the Europeans and lines "for the Native Police in central and suitable "localities" than for an increase in the numbers of the force; yet the Government quietly postpones the settlement of this question till next year.

But what interests the public at present far more even than the proposed increase of the Police force is the case of the Mussulman encroachment on the Victoria Gardens. The tone of the discussion on this subject at Tuesday's meeting of the Town Council was far from creditable to the members of that body. With the solitary exception of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, no councillor seems to have formed a proper conception of the duty the Town Council owes to the ratepayers as regards the care of the property entrusted to its charge. We do not know who is answerable for the notion that the Municipality ought to pause in asserting its legal rights whenever an intruder on the common property of the town chooses to plead in excuse for his encroachments that he is acting from religious motives; but nearly all the members of the Town Council appeared to be much more anxious to conciliate "the "Mussulman community," who have made the faquir's cause their own, than to defend the interests of the ratepayers. Dr. Hewlett even went so far as to protest against having the rights of the Municipality to the land on which the mosque has been built "nominally acknowledged," for the admirable reason that "they," the Mahommedans, "have "religious objections to that." If any sect in this city really believes that it can appropriate other people's property, and plead "religious "objections" as an excuse for refusing, not to make compensation, but to admit that it has no legal right to what it has seized even when the owner is willing to give the property up on having his claims formally acknowledged, all we can say is that the reign of law has ceased to exist in Bombay. The majority of the Town Council, however, mistake their powers altogether in supposing that either they or the Corporation have the right to make a present of so much as a foot of public land to the Mussulman or any other religious community. The mosque has been built in the Victoria Gardens without authority, and the Municipality is bound to assert its rights on penalty of subjecting itself to actions for damages at the hands of any ratepayers who disapprove of the compromise. The Municipality can sell land, but cannot give it away, and, if the Mussulman community wish to keep their mosque and avoid legal proceedings, they must not merely do away with the nuisance complained of by building a wall round the mosque, but must pay a price for the ground encroached upon. It is idle to talk of "religious objections" in such a matter. We have the greatest respect for everyone's religious feelings; but, if a Christian church instead of a Mussulman mosque had been built on ground belonging to the Municipality, it would still be the duty of the Corporation to insist on having the church removed unless payment were made for the ground. The Corporation must be guided in such cases, not by sentiment, but by the law; and the compromise recommended by the Town Council is, in our opinion, not only illegal, but extremely ill-advised, because it would open the door for all manner of encroachments on the public property of the Municipality.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is evidently very much nettled by the complaint we made the other day [illegible] that the Fort Police Court establishment consists almost entirely of Hindoos of a particular caste, writes to us a letter which we publish elsewhere. The writer, who does not favour us with his name, may be quite right in the particulars he gives regarding the Parsee interpreter, but they hardly touch the gist of the matter. He admits that by accident or something else, say the designs of Providence, the Police Court is at present a nest of Hindoos, many of whom are related, and, as a consequence more prone to assist each other than forward the public business, and we think that it is exceedingly undesirable that such a state of matters should be continued. Our correspondent, referring to the reinstatement of a clerk who was suspended from acting in his appointment because he was suspected of seeking to foist a false warrant upon an old woman in order to intimidate her into doing something which would be very much to the advantage of himself or a near relation of his, evidently thinks that because Mr. Cooper saw fit to restore the man, we should not seek to comment either upon that proceeding or the notorious fact about the constitution of the Police Court establishment. We do not at all concur with our correspondent in any such supposition. The offence imputed to the clerk was one of a most scandalous description, and exceedingly dangerous to the safety of the public. If this particular clerk was not actually guilty of issuing the unsigned warrant, some of his fellows were, and the condition of the Police Court must be very rotten when such an offence can be committed with impunity. It seems to us that this bad state of matters is due to the family clique of Hindoos that fill the place as much as to anything else, and, while we think it a great pity that Mr. Cooper did not see fit to make an example of the man or men who had to do with the disgraceful trick upon public safety to which we have just alluded, we think that such offences will be more rare in future, and the public service better performed, if a little judicious intermixture of races is substituted for the present caste and family clique that occupies nearly every hole and corner in the Fort Police Court.

THE preceding "Note" refers to "Hindoo's" communication. We may now recur more particularly to the complaint we made originally. It appears that a few months ago Mr. Nana Morojee employed his nephew as a clerk on twenty rupees a month. On the 7th instant, his judicial clerk, who is his brother in law, went away on leave of absence; and the place, which is worth Rs. 125 a month, was conferred by Mr. Nana on his nephew. Thus the oldest and most deserving servants, who have been many years in the office of the Police Court, are superseded, and an inexperienced young man is put into an important situation. This fact speaks for itself. As to the reinstatement of the clerk who was concerned in the unsigned warrant affair, we hear that the Senior Magistrate will be called upon for an explanation of that proceeding. It is somewhat of a slur upon Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who suspended the clerk after consultation with Mr. Ryan, the then Acting Third Magistrate, that he was not consulted before the man was reinstated, nor when a Parsee was discharged who had been appointed by him to act as an interpreter. Mr. Nana Morojee seems to be becoming very particular about the qualifications of interpreters, and rightly, too. We expect therefore to learn soon of an improvement upon the present staff of Hindoo interpreters, of whose inefficiency we hear serious complaints. Two of them at least have not passed any examination such as was demanded in the case of the Parsee, and they are very indifferent interpreters. European and native members of the bar, who have had occasion to appear before the magistrates, have often complained of the interpretation of evidence given by these gentlemen. We all know how justice sometimes miscarried through an incorrect translation of even a word or phrase, and it is therefore the duty of Government to thoroughly renovate the subordinate *personnel* of the Fort Police Court.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible]

WHETHER it be on account of the unprofitable nature of the business, or of sheer despair at ever again being able to manage their "hands," I know not, but it is a fact that never before was there such a mania for converting cotton spinning and manufacturing concerns into joint stock associations. Numbers of such are registered every week, and, though few of them are publicly advertised, that only shows that the shares are taken up privately in the locality, to a large extent by tradesmen and operatives, who want to do all they can in the way of co-operation. This system has succeeded so well in Rochdale and other towns where it has been applied to articles of consumption that the workmen have long thought it ought also to be applied to production, and various attempts have been made not only in cotton spinning but in engineering works. Some of them, however, were such failures as to damp the zeal of the operatives, and it is only lately when the desire to convert colliery businesses into joint stock undertakings became so general that an extension of the principle to manufacturing concerns took place. One or two prospectuses have been issued announcing the formation of companies to take over a particular factory or factories, sometimes as a going concern, sometimes not, but in every case the profits actually earned by the present or former proprietor were shown to be very large, ranging from 20 to 35 per cent. This seems to have fired the imagination of the local smaller capitalists, among whom the thrifty class of operatives must be included, and hence an eagerness to take shares in everything that presents itself as a cotton manufacturing concern. The result of such a movement is very doubtful. From present appearances it will be overdone. As I have often pointed out, the multitude of failures in this trade during the last two years shows that it must have had its share of losses, and the fear is that, as has always happened, the owners of insolvent concerns, or concerns that do not pay, will take advantage of the mania to get their businesses off their hands. In that case, inasmuch as joint stock management is, to say the least, more costly than private, the concern will be less likely to pay than ever, and much loss and distress will follow. The habit of speculating in such a walk is sure to spread, and probably every town and manufacturing village will have its hundreds of tradesmen and operatives whose savings are invested in mill shares. If the industry of Lancashire should suddenly and generally revive, they will be all right, save in so far that the speculative spirit will spread all the more; but suppose it should not, what then? My belief is that an active, prudent manufacturer, who really understands his business, will make it pay when a company could not; unity of management, secrecy in operations, and, above all, cheapness, are on his side. A board can never act so promptly, surely, and at so little cost as one man, and many shareholders in the iron and coal districts have lately found that out to their cost. For these reasons I don't think shareholders in the Indian mills which are now causing so much talk here need greatly fear the English joint stock spinning or weaving associations. The latter will certainly not pay if the private ones did not, and I do not suppose they will be a bit more conscientious in the sort of material they use. Oversizing will prevail quite as much with one class as the other.

I am glad to see, however, that the offenders who are guilty of this latter sin are getting, if not ashamed at least uneasy, as to the result of their doings. I gather this from the tone of the Manchester accounts, which now make no attempt to qualify the mischief done by over-sizing, particularly in the Eastern markets. Great complaints, they state, continue to be made by the natives abroad as to the over-sized cloth from Manchester, and it would appear from the statements of respectable and trustworthy correspondents in China, that confidence in Manchester goods has almost vanished. The adulterated cloth is now made to have such a fictitious appearance that the merchant is often not aware he is being imposed upon, but the actual consumer, when it reaches his hand, soon discovers the deception, and hence the increasing complaints. Under these circumstances inferior makes of goods at Manchester are very difficult to sell even at low prices. One local critic points out that those who are thus deteriorating the quality of the stuff they make are "digging the grave of the prosperity of Lancashire"—which is perfectly true. With reference to the competition in India by native mills one Lancashire man says—"What the consumer wants there is an honest article. If we can afford to be honest we will get the trade; if we can't, better men, who sell cotton goods made of cotton, will take the trade." This is the point. Now, if the new joint stock mill associations in Lancashire have any share in remedying this evil, they will earn and they will deserve prosperity. But I fear their tendency will be the other way.

It is stated in a Frankfort paper that the International congress of spinners, which is to discuss proposals for a uniform system of numbering yarns, and other questions affecting spinning interests, will meet in Brussels on the 22nd of next month and following day.

With respect to that fruitful topic, the American cotton crop, little new is to hand, but the divergence of views is still considerable. A Mr. E. J. Donnelly, of New York, who is described by the *Bulletin*, a commercial journal of that city, as a recognised authority on cotton, is of opinion that the growing crop will be the largest since the war. He founds this on the fact that a dry May was followed by a wet July, and, so far, by a fair August. Add a fair September, and he thinks we are sure of a large crop. Unless the worms are generated so early as May they do no harm. A very wet May is always followed by injury from worms in August—a dry May never. Insects generated by June or July rains, he thinks, are not of the slightest consequence. How much depends on the activity of worms he shows by the fact that last year they destroyed three quarters of a million bales, and in 1872 half a million. Now so far it certainly looks as if the caterpillars, about which a good deal was said a fortnight ago, have died out, or at least have been kept in check sufficiently to do no harm, unless a prolonged spell of wet weather sets in, and the time for that seems to be past. Planters are reported to be in good spirits, and the labour for picking ample. In Georgia, where it was believed the worms had done damage, the opinion now is that the accounts were much exaggerated. To summarise the latest advices from the entire cotton belt, the weather may be called most favourable, rain having fallen very generally where it was required, and bright sunny weather being prevalent in sections where they had been complaining of too much rain. By cable we hear of picking having commenced in widely separated sections, and it is now believed the crop will not be later than last year's. The Agricultural Bureau's account, comparing last month with the corresponding month in the previous year, assigns the most favourable place to Texas, and the worst place to Arkansas and Tennessee; but then these last are not great cotton states. Messrs. McCulloch and Co., the American bankers, in their circular this week give the probable crop as anything between 3,800,000 and 4,500,000 bales, which will convey an idea of the divergence of view held. Only it must be borne in mind that the estimates are enlarging nearly every week, now that fine calm weather has set in all over the states where the risk had been greatest.

Some discussion has taken place here on the attempt of the Khedive to levy a duty of a per cent. on coal imported into Egypt and sold there for the use of steamers. It is only lately that the duty was exacted, and some steamship owners have been making complaints on the subject. The Khedive is believed to be quite within his legal right in making this charge, although it is perhaps to be regretted he attempted to collect it before giving notice of his design. However, according to a telegram just received here, his Highness has changed his mind and will now levy no charge beyond one per cent. import duty, to [illegible] amount hitherto charged in excess of that [illegible]. Probably one reason of the Egyptian [illegible] being so compliant is that his financial position is much better than it was. His floating debts have been consolidated and provided for, his Minister shows something like a regular budget and an intelligible balance sheet, and as a consequence of all this Egyptian credit is rising. The last big loan of £32,000,000 which [illegible] more than a year ago, and of which [illegible] a million was subscribed at the issue price, [illegible] steadily absorbed in this market [illegible] during the last four months [illegible] price which had fallen to 63—20 below [illegible] price—has now recovered to 73, with [illegible] of being 80 before the end of this year, [illegible] dividends are now considered secured [illegible] half years to come, at least, and this is [illegible] something now-a-days.

The Bank rate of discount was reduced yesterday to [illegible] per cent., to which it had been raised a fortnight [illegible] to 3½ per cent., and to all appearance we are in for another period of prolonged ease, as none of the causes that enhanced the value of money a year ago are in operation now. We have neither brisk trade, a foreign demand for gold, nor mercantile crises to face, and hence capital will be left to its natural tendency to accumulate from surplus profits. In the autumn there is generally an efflux of notes and coin hence to the provinces; but the amount of this depends solely on the volume of trade, and, as that is not likely to revive much before next spring, the circulation will not be appreciably affected this year. I wish I could think that business was really about to revive; but, differing from many authorities, I must still continue to doubt whether we have fairly turned the corner. I adhere to the opinion that we shall have no general and sustained activity until prices have fallen much lower. We have not yet reached the safe level. The whole country is convulsed with the never-ending, still-beginning, strife between employers and workmen, between capital and labour, and the struggles of the latter against a reduction of wages have had the effect of deferring the fall in values generally and so postponing the revival of trade. After six or eight months' incessant fighting wages in the coal and iron industries are perhaps 15 per cent. lower than the highest point touched, but they must go down at least 20 per cent. more ere the desired effect is produced; and at this moment in nearly every colliery district, from Blackmannan in Scotland to the Forest of Dean in England, the question of a further reduction is agitated. The masters generally want 20 per cent. off; the men will in no case agree to more than 10 per cent. and seldom even to that: so that we are threatened with more strikes and lock-outs for weeks to come. To a certain extent time is on the side of the men, for the nearer we get to winter the stronger becomes the demand for coals, and the greater the difficulty of the colliery owners to fight a waiting battle with their hands. In the present case, if we enter the winter with no perceptible fall in prices, the result will be renewed stagnation after a time, and next year will see the entire struggle fought over again. I rarely sympathise with the men, but there is certainly something to be said for their favourite argument that the wages they get bear but a small proportion to the enhanced cost of coals as charged to the consumer. It is not always easy to say what the profits of colliery owners are, but we can form an approximative estimate from the accounts of joint stock proprietorships. I see to-day, for instance, a report of the Denton Colliery Company. It recommends a dividend of 10 per cent. in addition to an interim 10 per cent. previously paid, making 20 per cent. for the year, and leaving something to be carried [illegible]

[illegible]

The only [illegible] this week is that of Batty and Co., the Nabob Sauce and Pickle makers—liabilities £30,000.

THE TICKLISH QUESTION ANSWERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your question in issue of 10th September, I beg to inform you that the M.D. of the University of London is the highest medical degree in the United Kingdom.

NOT AN M.D.

THE STAFF OF THE BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Bombay Gazette* has always enjoyed the reputation of being a thoroughly impartial and independent journal. I was therefore much grieved to read in the leading columns of this morning's issue of that paper a spiteful notice in regard to certain appointments in the Fort Police Court.

The aspersions of jobbery cast openly upon the 3rd Magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, are, I beg to assure you, perfectly undeserved and unfounded.

The Parsee gentleman (a former Reporter of your Paper,) whom Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had appointed as the Interpreter to the 3rd Magistrate, was found to be so utterly unequal to his duties, and unfit for the post of an Interpreter of the popular vernacular languages of this city, namely Murrathi, Hindoostani and Guzrathi, that Mr. Nana Morojee, when he took charge of the appointment of 3rd Magistrate of Police, was amazed at Mr. Dosabhoy's credulity in making such an appointment without subjecting the candidate to any test, or requiring proofs of his qualifications.

Mr. Dosabhoy's nominee, in fact, proved to be a regular bore, and a hindrance to public business. Mr. Nana Morojee, therefore, when he permanently took charge of the post of 3rd Magistrate of Bombay, felt compelled in the discharge of his duties to report his Interpreter's incompetency to the Senior Magistrate of Police, the head of the Police Department, and the result was that Mr. Cooper gave the Interpreter a month's time within which to procure a certificate from the Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, Mr. Flynn, of his competency as an Interpreter, or to go away. The Parsee Interpreter was unable to procure the required certificate, and was declared by Mr. Flynn incompetent. He was therefore dismissed from his post, and a properly qualified person, holding certificates of competency from Mr. Flynn and Mr. Judge Spencer, was appointed in the Parsee's place. This man's being a Parbhoo, and of the same caste as of the 3rd Magistrate, is an accident which the unfortunate successful Interpreter and the innocent 3rd Magistrate could not avoid, without either the one or the other embracing Christianity or the Bismilla, which perhaps they were too bigotted to do.

About the complaint of a dismissed warrant clerk being re-employed, I beg to inform you, that the man was not actually dismissed, but suspended, and the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, on enquiry into the matter, found that the man did not deserve dismissal. It was a matter entirely within the Senior Magistrate's own discretion. Mr. Nana had no voice in the matter. As to the other Hindoo clerks who are in the Police Office, let me tell you that they are all old clerks and had entered the department long before Mr. Nana Morojee joined it.

If you can conscientiously call this "Hindoo-dom," by which I think you mean jobbery, how much must you, as the guardian of the public morals, complain of our "English-dom," that is to say of our Governors, and Governor Generals and other high paid European public officers, having their own relatives, friends, fast-fellows, and, lastly, butler's sons about them, in every conceivable post under their patronage?

I wish your had enquired into this matter before raising your mighty pen against the straightforward Hindoo Magistrate and his poor Hindoo subordinates.

If it is a sin to be a Hindoo, it is a sin which cannot be avoided, until the Almighty God responds to the cry of all the English-dom and ceases to create any more Hindoos, or until the English-dom acts as the great Purushram did with the Kshatrias, and exterminate all the Hindoo races from the face of the earth, or until the English-dom retires from India.

Recommend to English-dom whichever of these three courses you like.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDOO.

Bombay, 10th September.

THE INDO-EU[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR [illegible]

SIR,—We now [illegible] Telegraph Company [illegible] London Commercial [illegible] 26th June, that [illegible] 17th July was [illegible] regards the transmission [illegible] Bombay to South America [illegible] a merchant in Bombay [illegible] Rio de Janeiro by the [illegible] first go to London [illegible] Eastern Company's office [illegible] a difference in expense [illegible] Messages for South America [illegible] London to be retransmitted [illegible] Line to Lisbon and [illegible] diverted from the [illegible] Company's system in [illegible] Continent of Europe [illegible] and handed over [illegible] touching the Eastern [illegible]

Further, that the [illegible] same, and that under [illegible] will, this Company's [illegible] via Suez.

We shall be obliged [illegible] publicity in your paper [illegible] sion which may have [illegible] correspondent may be [illegible]

Agents Indo-European [illegible]

10th September.

BOMBAY.

THE total rainfall at [illegible] was 100 inches 57 cents [illegible] 20 cents. in the valley.

SMALL POX.—One Mahomed [illegible] s.s. Persia, was yesterday [illegible] hospital suffering from small-pox.

AN ACCIDENT.—A barge belonging to [illegible] and Company and loaded with coal [illegible] yesterday at Victoria Bunder.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—[illegible] employed on board the s.s. [illegible] the hold of the vessel, [illegible] fracture of his right arm and leg.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, [illegible] instant, was 58 feet 9 tenths, the rainfall to same date being 83 inches 07 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 5 tenths, the rainfall being [illegible] inches 52 cents.

PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that the members of the above Club reappear to-night at the Grant Road Theatre, in the new romantic drama, entitled "Alaugdadin," to be followed by gymnastic feats and select songs by the actors. The last two performances by the Club proved a complete success, which will no doubt be ensured to them as long as they cater for the amusement of the native play-going public in the manner they have done.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Edward D'Cruz, a Portuguese, was charged at the instance of one Muddoo Oochmall, with assaulting him at the Crawford Market. The defendant it appears was indebted to the complainant in a certain amount, which the latter asked, on that occasion, called for payment of. The defendant, however, abused and requested the prosecutor to go away; who being anxious that the claim should be settled, as it was an old one, declared that he would not be put off in that manner, and insisted upon immediate payment. The defendant then seized a ruler and struck the complainant a heavy blow on the head with it, and afterwards inflicted another wound in his head by throwing a stone at him. The complainant was badly hurt in consequence, and found it necessary to go to hospital. His statements were supported by a number of witnesses, and his Worship, on conviction, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and to be further bound over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 100.

COCONADA PRESS COMPANY.—The first meeting of [illegible] that, owing to the difficulty of procuring mechanics there, the work had been very much retarded. He was glad, however, to say that he held in his hand a telegram from Coconada which led him to hope that everything would be ready for work by the close of the present month. The presses, engines, and boilers were quite ready, and it only remained to get the connecting pipes into working order. Resolutions were then passed re-electing the retiring directors, Mr. Oliphant and Mr. Gocuidass [illegible], appointing Mr. Bhasker Manockjee the auditor of the company, and fixing the remuneration of the directors and auditors. The chairman informed the shareholders that the directors declined to receive any fees until the establishment at Coconada was opened. Further resolutions were passed empowering the directors to provide for the company's financial requirements, and to deal with certain of the company's shares which had been handed over by the liquidator of the Alexandra Press Company. Mr. Goculdass [illegible] eulogised the energetic efforts of the directors on behalf of the company, expressing an opinion that they were well entitled to a remuneration of 5 per cent. on the gross income. A vote of thanks to the chairman was unanimously passed, and the meeting broke up.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Thursday, Sept. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	91 92
Grand Total	78 51	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE REVISED POSTAL CONTRACT.

From F. R. Hogg, Esq., Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Calcutta, 2nd September 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward copy of a letter No. 389, dated 31st July from the Secretary General Post Office, London, in answer to my communication forwarding the Chamber's representation, dated the 9th June 1874, on the subject of the mail service between India and the United Kingdom.

2. That it should be possible to frame a contract, so important to this country, and in the maintenance of which it largely contributes, without reference to the Government of India or to Indian public opinion, is very much to be regretted, and I shall shortly address the Government on the subject, with a view to re-open what has already been settled, and with the object of preventing a recurrence of the anomaly and to secure a [illegible] to the wishes of the community of India before changes are made in the service through which its communications with Europe are maintained.

3. It will be seen that there is [illegible] prospect of any acceleration in the land journey between Brindisi and London, except possibly at a [illegible] transit rates of payment, or in other [illegible] postage. It would not be well [illegible] to press this suggestion any further.—I have, &c.,

C. [illegible]
For Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

General Post Office, [illegible]

SIR,—I have received and [illegible] Master General your letter [illegible] (No. 1,901), with the letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, which [illegible] on the subject of the mail service between India and the United Kingdom.

That letter appears to have been written under the impression that [illegible] with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a new contract were still [illegible] new contract was signed on the [illegible] and now only awaits the approval of the [illegible].

With respect to the suggestion [illegible] time occupied in the land journey between Brindisi and London should be considerably shortened, [illegible] General desires me to remark [illegible] in this respect, this Department [illegible] the French and Italian Post Offices [illegible] expectation that those offices [illegible] provide for the carrying of the Indian mails in less time than at present, unless the [illegible] receive for the service were [illegible]. Indeed, his Lordship doubts [illegible] agreed to pay a higher amount [illegible] performed in the time named [illegible] hours.—I have, &c.,

JOHN [illegible]
Secretary, General Post Office.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING. [illegible] Soothing Syrup [illegible] gums [illegible] Agents, TREACHER & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]LIGENCE.

[illegible] Statesman. [illegible] state that [illegible] in not calc[illegible] [illegible] been placed on the [illegible] which nineteen per[illegible] [illegible]rly injured.

[illegible] N, 16th Sept. [illegible] closed very dull. [illegible] has been very dull. [illegible]

[illegible] for the week ending [illegible] Inc. £137,500. [illegible] Dec. £662,500. [illegible] Inc. £350,000.

[illegible] passed through the Suez Canal—[illegible] Arrived [illegible] Suez Canal—Lorne, W. H. [illegible]

[illegible] Goorkhas, has committed suicide at [illegible]rh, an outpost of Almorah.

[illegible], it is alleged, will leave [illegible] Bombay towards the end of December next.

H.M.S. [illegible], carrying the flag of Admiral [illegible], C.B., was at Mauritius on August [illegible].

The trade returns of the Settlement of Aden for the month of August [illegible] that 20,654 laden camels entered Aden between the 1st and 31st of the month.

The Poona Fine Arts Exhibition for 1874 was opened on Wednesday afternoon by His Excellency the Governor. The attendance was numerous. We hope to furnish particulars of the Exhibition hereafter.

Bareilly has been deluged lately by heavy showers. Nearly seven inches fell on the [illegible] and the morning of the [illegible] bringing down many native houses, among the ruins of which six people were killed.

A correspondent has heard that certain works on the Indus Valley Railway have been stopped by order of the Government of India, owing to the Chief Commissioner of Scinde, Sir W. Merewether, having intimated that a famine was imminent in Upper Scinde.

The *Rangoon Gazette* is informed that a fortunate young soldier in the [illegible] Regiment, Sherwood Foresters, now stationed at Rangoon, has had property left him by the death of a relative in England last [illegible] to the extent of some thousands [illegible] per annum. He has since left the regiment for home.

The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2[illegible] Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on the 7th September 1874:—

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds
Behar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A native paper heard that seven or eight persons having gone before the Resident, and claimed several crores of rupees due to them by the Gaekwar, the Maharajah has been forced to compromise the claims. The new Dewan, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, [illegible] it is feared, find the aggregate amount a [illegible] item to grapple with in his first financial statement.

Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s tea report informs us that the exports of tea from Calcutta in August last were 2,9[illegible]lbs., as compared with 2,065,0[illegible]lbs. in August of last year. The total export this year from the 1st of January to the 31st August was 9,5[illegible]lbs., whilst during the same period of last year 9,0[illegible]lbs. were exported, showing an increase of [illegible]lbs. for this year.

The Madras mail train due in Bombay at 11 A.M. was delayed for some two hours yesterday, owing to something having gone wrong with the engine between Dhoodnee and Kurrabgaum; and we are also informed that no mail from Madras will be received in Bombay this day as the train from Madras did not reach Raichore at the appointed time yesterday. The cause of delay, we hear, is the flooding of a portion of the Madras line.

J. Brawley, the jockey, met his death by drowning at Poona on the night of Tuesday last. He appears to have fallen into a well situated in front of the Royal Family Hotel, which is protected by a parapet five feet high, we are told. Nothing is known of the circumstances under which he got into the well. A splash was heard and the people about the Hotel on going to ascertain the cause found him there, but life was extinct when he was extricated.

Mr. Milne, in a report on the experiments made by him in the cultivation and curing of Havannah and other varieties of exotic tobacco in Khandeish, says that his process of curing tobacco appears to have succeeded. As full particulars relating to the curing of tobacco have already been embodied in Mr. O'Connor's report on the subject, Government has resolved that this report need not be printed. Government will be happy, however, to pay the expenses Mr. Milne has been put to.

The *Englishman* says:—"Naito Biswas, who was convicted with Mr. Meares, and sentenced to the same imprisonment, has been acquitted on appeal by Mr. Lawford, C.S., the Judge of Jessore. Naib was convicted on the same evidence as that on which Mr. Meares was convicted, and was alleged to have been present at, or to have taken a part with that gentleman in the supposed beating of Panchoo at Kulkamaree on the 7th of June. Mr. Collis, barrister, was sent up specially to argue the appeal."

A correspondent hears from [illegible] that a Post Office baboo and peon have been convicted and sentenced to four and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively for having over two hundred posted letters in their possession, as many as two hundred having been found in the peon's house. Among the letters found in possession of the baboo was one with half currency notes to the value of Rs. 600. To Mr Fecharo, the Inspecting Post Master, is due the credit of bringing these culprits to their well-merited punishment.

A case of great importance to editors of papers was, we read, lately decided by Vice-Chancellor Little at Liverpool. Mr. John Vaughan, editor of the Liverpool *Leader*, had been summoned before the Registrar to answer questions as to the source from which he obtained information appearing in the *Leader* on the Civil Service Association, and Vaughan refused steadily to

---

rendered were sp[illegible] the condition that they swallowed a por[illegible] performed some other ceremonies; bu[illegible] with two other chiefs and 200 men, [illegible] pagoda on a hill not far from [illegible] surrounded and starved [illegible] surrendered, and was executed [illegible] heir, and his brave band for the [illegible] same fate. The heads of [illegible] to the top [illegible] a long bam[illegible] paraded through the Shan St[illegible] to all would-be rebels. Th[illegible] is now co[illegible]

A M[illegible] relates the following [illegible] of [illegible] evinced [illegible] seventeenth century. A cer[illegible] the Court of [illegible] give away [illegible] equal to [illegible] question ar[illegible] the elephant [illegible] weigh[illegible] men considered [illegible] Shahjee Bhonslay, th[illegible] [illegible]ly, solved the problem [illegible] items for his ingenuity [illegible]ed a boat in which an elephant [illegible] the water line noted. The animal was then taken off and stones placed in the boat until it sank to that waterline. The stones were then weighed by means of an instrument called in Europe the Danish steelyard and still used in Malabar, and thus Jagadeva Rao was enabled to perform his vow.

In announcing the relinquishment of the Government of Mauritius by Sir Arthur Gordon the Port Louis *Overland Commercial Gazette* of August the 20th says—"To say that general joy has been manifested is to say the simple and unvarnished truth. Excepting by those among us who have found it to their interest to support and defend the policy of Sir Arthur Gordon, and these are few and of very indifferent antecedents, the news of His Excellency's 'relinquishment' has been gratefully welcomed. There is some speculation as to who is likely to succeed him, but there is no anxiety. It is felt that a worse Administrator cannot be selected, and that under the present Ministry there is every chance of an experienced, energetic, and sound statesman being chosen as our Governor." His late Excellency's recall has, we are told, been made the occasion of "somewhat boisterous demonstrations" of satisfaction.

The *Pioneer's* Calcutta correspondent observes—"The *Englishman*, surmising perhaps that the Indian public is getting tired of Reuter's telegrams about the civil war in Spain, has been regaling us this week with long telegraphic despatches from Poona describing the regatta and the cricket match in that cheerful station. Hardly had Jinks of the Oooty-Oneth pulled off the sculls, or Briggs of the Civil Service made the winning hit, than their prowess was flashed along the electric wire to greet the eyes of the astonished inhabitants of the capital of India at the breakfast table on the following morning. It is perhaps cruel to add that nobody here cares much for special telegrams about the Poona regatta. Nor can I bring myself to believe that the correspondent who telegraphed this small sport was under a different impression. If he is, I mention the fact lest he should be inclined to repeat the process next year."

The locality in which the disease suspected to be plague has shown itself in Western Arabia is Dogaz (or Doga), a town built of brush-wood and reeds, and lying at the foot of the hills, a day's journey north-east of the fort of Gonfudah. Here the encampment of an Arab tribe has been attacked. If the suspicion that this disease be plague should be confirmed, it is to be feared that the disease will also be found to exist in other parts of Arabia, as a consequence of dissemination from the Lower Euphrates and from Meshed Ali and Kerbella. The Bombay Government has, as we mentioned yesterday, warned Indian pilgrims not to go to Western Arabia at present, and the Egyptian Government has [illegible] in operation the most stringent measures for isolating the affected districts, and for placing under supervision, and subjecting to quarantine, arrivals from the Hejaz in Egyptian ports. We have not heard that any precautions have been taken with regard to arrivals from the Hejaz in the port of Bombay.

Mr. Wm. Chance, an engineer of Calcutta, has, a local paper says, hit upon a plan for saving steam and economizing fuel by the use of one cylinder instead of two. His invention (in respect of which he has lately obtained an exclusive privilege, through Messrs. Rogers and Remfry) consists in supplying the old trunk engine with slide-valves, and parts of peculiar construction, by means of which the steam acts on both sides of the piston, and alternately at high and low pressure, thus turning the steam to good account and preventing waste, the reduction of first cost, by having only one cylinder, and expense of maintenance afterwards. The mode of working appears to be very simple, as one cylinder full of steam is made to act alternately on both sides of the piston with nearly the same temperature and pressure, and consequently a single cylinder constructed in accordance with Mr. Chance's patent, can be applied as a high or as a combined high and low pressure engine, thus entirely disposing with the necessity of a second cylinder as generally used in compound engines.

Victor Hugo met with an accident, which might have been fatal, at Passy, near Paris, on Aug 16. The venerable poet was knocked down in the street by a pole from a passing wagon. He was badly hurt about the head, and was picked up insensible, but eventually became so far restored as to be able to be conveyed to his own town house. The illustrious author, says the discursive editor of the *Home News*, of "Notre Dame de Paris," is seventy-two years of age. There cannot be any possible mistake about the date of his birth, for he has himself recorded it in his exquisitely graceful ode, beginning—"*Ce siècle avait deux ans*——." But what are seventy-two years to a distinguished Frenchman? M. Thiers (who is still, by the way, somewhat indisposed) is seventy-seven; and M. Guizot, who is ten years older than his eminent rival (he was born in 1787) lives hale and hearty at Val Richer, cultivating roses, smoking a long pipe with a cherry-wood tube, and writing a History of France for his grandchildren. The veteran statesman and historian is accustomed to remark, laughingly, that he believes that his father would have lived to be a hundred but that he unfortunately managed to get guillotined during the Reign of Terror.

"Lord" Gordon, *alias* Lord Glencairn, *alias* Gordon Gordon, has ended his life tragically at last. Arrested in Manitoba on an English writ, he promised to go back peaceably, but he took the first convenient occasion to shoot himself through the brain. So ends the career of one of the most daring swindlers of modern times. He began by swindling some Scottish

---

world and now [illegible] has finally taken [illegible] he was possessed [illegible] a positive genius for [illegible]

[illegible] mentions in his Diary that on the [illegible], Mr. Shaw held a meeting of the [illegible] of Ladakh, during which some interesting points connected with the [illegible] Asian trade came under discussion. The merchants one and all seem to view with the liveliest satisfaction the appointment of a British Representative to look after [illegible] interests in the dominions of the Ameer of [illegible]. Mr. Shaw took the opportunity of explaining to the traders the new conditions under which, in future, the sale of charras is to be allowed. Great gratification was expressed at the revised rules, which are no doubt framed on principles that are likely to be much more [illegible] to traders than those that have hitherto been in vogue. The question of drawbacks also came up. Several traders have for the first time availed themselves this year of rebates due to them on their goods when passing through Kulu. Great hopes are being expressed just now in Ladakh, that the caravan from Yarkand may arrive at a more seasonable time of the year than it has for several years past. The question of the success likely to attend the establishment of an annual fair in Leh would very materially depend upon the timely arrival of the Central Asian caravan. The traffic of the past week has consisted of 35 horse-loads from British India *via* Kulu, 10 *via* Rampore, and 15 *via* Cashmere; whilst 15 have come in from the Maharajah's territory, and 15 from Chinese Tartary. In the out traffic, 10 loads have gone to India *via* Kulu, 10 to the Maharajah's territory, and 100 to Chinese Tartary.

From the Port Louis *Commercial Gazette* of August the 20th, we take the following particulars of maritime disasters—The ship Bride of Lorne, from Bombay to Liverpool, arrived in harbour on the 25th July, and reports that on the 2nd July, in latitude 32° 11' South, and longitude 31° 55' East, she experienced a very heavy gale with tremendous squalls and terrific sea, which lasted till the 4th. Wind S. W. Barometer 29·50; broke rudder head, lost sails and gear, and had one man killed: next day, finding that it was not possible to steer the ship with the rudder in that state, bore up for Mauritius for repairs.—The barque Joshua, of Liverpool, from Calcutta to New York, put into Port Louis on the 3rd of August in a leaky condition. She reports that on the 3rd and 4th July, in lat. 30° 12' South, and long. 57° 54' East, she experienced very bad weather. Wind from N.N.W. to W.S.W. and then veered round southerly. Barometer standing at the lowest, 29·75, with a very heavy cross sea running. Vessel labouring and straining much, sprung a leak, making in ordinary weather about 12 inches, and in bad weather about 20 inches of water per hour.—The ship Suffolk, from London bound to Queensland, also arrived on the 13th idem in a crippled condition. She reports having, on the 25th July, in lat. 43° South, and long. 60° East, experienced a very heavy storm from the southward with a tremendous sea running. The wind backed from east to south, ending about S.S.W. to S.W. Barometer at the lowest, 29·25. A very heavy sea running, lost bowsprit, foremast, mainmast, mizen-top-mast, mizen gaff, figure-head, and cutwater; lost all the sails and rigging, quarter galleries washed in, cabins swamped, three boats smashed to pieces, one boat blew in board injured, and the other two boats also much injured; pumps and wheel injured; lost hen-coops and everything moveable on deck, &c. &c. The bad weather lasted two days, the worst of it, 20 hours. On the 29th July, in latitude 40° 50' S, and longitude 59° 52' E., bore up to Mauritius for repairs.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's ss. Kashgar, Captain G. J. Babot, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Canal, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Major Oriel[illegible].

For Brindisi—Mr Anderson, Miss Miruckan Fidu, and Hameed Bi[illegible].

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

USING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Shaik Ebraim Mahomed pleaded not guilty to having, on the 4th August last, been in possession of counterfeit coins, knowing them to be counterfeit, and also with having in his possession moulds for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.

The prosecutor, Abdool Gassim, stated that he sold bread in a shop in the Bhendy Bazaar, and that one night rather more than a month ago the prisoner came to his shop and asked for two pice worth of bread, and gave him a four anna piece to have changed. Prosecutor seeing that the four anna piece was bad refused to take it. Prosecutor's neighbour, named Essajee, then asked the prisoner to let him see the money, but he refused to do so. Essajee then called two sepoys, who, on searching the prisoner, found the four anna piece and five two anna pieces in his mouth. The four anna piece and one of the two anna pieces were bad.

It appeared from the evidence of other witnesses that on the prisoner's house being searched two crucibles and other instruments used in counterfeiting coins were found in it. A certificate of discharge from the Andamans to Miskeen Sahib was also found in the house, and Mr. Longden, the European constable who searched the house, stated that the prisoner had told him that the certificate was given to him when he left the Andamans.

The certificate showed that Miskeen Sahib was convicted by the Sessions Judge at Tanjore of using counterfeit coin in 1866, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

After his Lordship had summed up the evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was then charged with having been convicted on a previous occasion of using counterfeit coin, and pleaded not guilty, saying that the certificate found in his house was not his.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to ten years rigorous imprisonment.

RAPE.

Jeena Damjee was charged with having on the 11th July last committed rape on the person of a girl named Sukkoo, and pleaded not guilty. Sukkoo stated she lived with her brother and worked at a warehouse near Pinjrapool, and that, about two months ago as she was going along the road at 10 o'clock in the morning the prisoner in company with a boy came up to her and offered to give her two annas if she would cowdung the floor of a certain room. She agreed to do so and went to see the room, and then the prisoner, with the aid of the boy, gagged her mouth, and committed the offence charged against him. Several witnesses were examined.

After his Lordship had summed up the evidence, the jury retired for a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was then sentenced to receive ten years' rigorous imprisonment, His Lordship adding that he might think himself fortunate he had not been sentenced to transportation for life.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Govund Canjee, Ganga, his wife, and Gunnesh Govund, tile and brick-makers.

Moorar Muccon and Mitha Muccon, tile and brick-makers.

Parshotum Mooljee, a broker.

Meeja Abdoolbhai, [illegible]bhai, and Meya Hanoubhaee Yaroobbai, dealers [illegible] goods.

Khooshail Bapoojee [illegible] (Govind Bapoojee), a carpenter.

Bapoo Madhowji, [illegible] an English writer, now unemployed.

Essoo Ballajee, formerly a toddy drawer, now unemployed.

Merwanjee Cowasjee, formerly a dealer in piece goods,

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

This is the effusion of a mild Hindoo who aspires to a high place in the coming Matriculation Examination:—"I humbly truckle to your honor that owing to the defunct of my vacinity, I [illegible] at home." I take the "vacinity" to mean some near relative. The writing was quite in keeping with the style, and the author assured me with no little pride that he had got it all out of the dictionary. I have some more rich specimens of the same kind, and will send them to you when I can get them together. A gentleman told me the other day that he had received a communication from a clerk, saying, "Sir,—I have cut my finger, and am utterly prostrate. As we are all human individuals, please excuse my want of attendance on your honour's office to-day."

What with Dhobies' itch, the change in the weather, and a new crawling pest which we find on our walls, stairs, and on our floors, we are not too comfortable at present. The rain has put the nice bright weather to flight, and once more we are suffering the discomforts of dampness everywhere without experiencing any coolness to compensate us. As for the crawling nuisance, it seems as if it were sent to attack those who may escape the dhobies' itch. These brown, hairy little caterpillars are really most uncomfortable things to come in contact with. If one crawls over you he leaves his mark, which is generally written in red ink. Even a hair of one of these crawlers will cause you great annoyance; so I warn you to beware of them. Take a lesson from what befel little Smith, who is an enthusiastic naturalist. Seeing a number of those insects crawling over the verandah one morning nothing would do him but picking a number of them up, and while he was explaining to me how wonderful was nature, which would make those little creatures take wings in a few days and fly about in gay colours like Peris, a number of them crawled up his coat sleeves, a dozen or so up his trousers, and a select few meandered through his hair. He assured me a few days afterwards that he was almost scarified by scratching himself, and was altogether like a big bit of mottled soap. He does not admire caterpillar nature so much as he did, because "the beggars are so ungrateful to one, you know."

I do not suppose the public interest in John Connon has yet departed, and therefore the following letter, from an old friend of his, will be read with pleasure. The members of the Port Trust, who still refuse to work in the light of the public, may appreciate the song a good deal:—

Dear Tatler,—The *Bombay Gazette's* review of Mr. Connon's career spoke of the battle he fought to get reporters admitted to the meetings of the old Board of Conservancy. A friend gave me the enclosed some three years ago, and said he had cut it from an old copy of the *Bombay Gazette* and that it was Connon's composition. I showed it to Connon, who said that he knew nothing about it and did not recollect having ever seen it before, but if it was in the *Gazette* about the time stated he must have seen it, and for the matter of that it might be his, but he was not a poet and could not plead guilty or not guilty.

I feel satisfied that it is one of the dear old boy's playful sallies.—Yours Tatlerishly,

W. B. F.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

Slightly altered from Mr. Moore's version of a Popular Nursery Ballad.

(*To the Tune of "There was a little man and he had a little gun."*)

Dedicated to a certain Member of the Board of Conservancy.

Flebit, et insignis tota cantabitur urbe.

There was a little man, and he had a little soul,
And he said, "little soul, let us try, try, try
Whether it's within our reach
To make up a little speech
Just bet[illegible] little you and little I, I, I,
Just between little you and little I."

Then said his little soul,
Peeping from her little hole,
I protest, little man, you are stout, stout, stout,
But if it's not uncivil
Pray tell me what the devil
Must our little little speech be about, bout, bout?

The little man then spoke,
Little soul it is no joke
For [illegible] in cheroots and bottled [stout
I'll tell the Board and its supporters
What I think of them reporters
And my [illegible] keep them out, out, out.

Away then, [illegible]
Little man and little soul
Went and spoke their little speech [illegible] little, little, little,
And all the world declare
That this [illegible]
[illegible] little, little, little,
Never yet in all their lives looked so little.

Some credit has been given to the Bombay police for the arrest of Syed Khalik Dahud, *alias* Abdool Russoof, the Gaekwar's wrestler in Baroda, and ex-mutineer; but I believe they had nothing whatever to do with that event beyond carrying out the orders of agents of the Supreme Government. It may not be known to many of your readers that there is a system of Supreme Government detective police spread over the country. Its members travel all over India and conduct their operations in such a way as not to interfere with local police. It was this organisation which unearthed the Syud, and it is to this organisation, I suspect, that we must look for the capture of other notorious rebels. Some time ago a mutineer was tracked to the Nawab of Cambay's territory, and you will remember the stories which were published in the vernacular papers about the mutineer's escape from justice by poisoning himself. That mutineer was found out by the secret police, and had it not been for the careless way in which he was escorted by some of the Nawab's men, I daresay we should by this time have had a famous trial and a few more revelations about the deeds of 1857. What mutineer will next be unearthed? Will it be the Nana Sahib, the Rajah of Bithoor? Well, it is impossible to say. But let us hope so. Various guesses at the arch-traitor's hiding place have been made. Some believe he is in Nepaul, in the capital of which his family reside; others guess at Scindhia or the Gaekwar's dominions. Wherever he may be, it is remarkable that though there is a lakh of rupees upon his head, no friend of his has succumbed to the temptation of betraying him. Other heroes than the Nana Sahib have had their confidence abused by friends, and so may he yet. It will be a proud day for Englishmen in India and for justice all over the world when the Nana Sahib is arraigned for his deeds. Somehow, so long as his death is not reported, the possibility of another mutiny seems no remote one, for while alive he may be fairly assumed to be hatching designs for bringing sorrow and trouble upon the Government which has proclaimed him an outlaw.

If that wonderful event of the age—the *Times of India* being seen on the table of a Continental library—happens to be surpassed by the unlikely circumstance that Sir John Manners not only sees that journal but reads it regularly, then he will be considerably surprised when he sees the notice of his death which your contemporary published on Thursday. In the face of such an authority, I fear he will hardly venture to believe that he is still alive. Should he decline, however, to accept the assurance of any newspaper in the world that he has, like Mr. Mantilini, become a "dam'd body," he will perhaps find some solace in the reflection that it has been the fate of [illegible] eminent men to be killed by their friends prematurely. Lord Brougham is a notable instance. Once or twice rumours of his death were circulated; and on one

---

loose with more than men's lives. The other day it raised its voice against scandal-mongering and spoke of it as a sin against the Tenth Commandment! What that Commandment has to do with evil-speaking it would be a complicated puzzle to say: if it really has nothing to do with slander, then the painful inference arises that your contemporary is not deeply read in the Ten Commandments—which [illegible] a good deal that appears in its columns. I would therefore seriously recommend the Decalogue to its notice, which it will doubtless appreciate as it would a rare and valuable work; and when it has mastered its novel contents, it will be able to refer the sins of Indian communities to disregard of the appropriate Commandment, and also, perhaps, to saddle death upon the right man as a rule.

A young friend at home asks me if I have ever heard the following story, which illustrates the ridiculousness of the habit, generally attributed to Highlanders, of using personal pronouns where they are not needed. A Highland clergyman opened his sermon one day with the words—"My friends, you will find the subject of our discourse this afternoon in the First Epistle general of the Apostle Peter, Chapter fifth and verse eight, in the words, 'The devil he goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour.' Now my friends, with your leave we will divide the subject of our text to day into four heads—

Firstly, Who the devil he was.
Secondly, Where the devil he was going.
Thirdly, Who the devil he was seeking.
Fourthly and lastly, What the devil he was roaring about."

A devilish sermon altogether, apparently! Some Highlanders have a deal of eloquence in them which they find great difficulty in expressing in English. In their vernacular they will discourse you fluently, and their ideas will generally be expressed in that half poetic language of similitude which is characteristic of mountaineers, in whom the outlines of the eternal hills around them is said to have the effect of making their minds sympathetic with grandeur, beauty, and a superstition which is born of the human tendency to connect great solitudes among sublime surroundings with supernatural inhabitants. But when they come to speak in English, unless they are very practised speakers in that language, their ideas come less readily, and often meet the mind's eye of an Englishman dressed uncouthly and conducting themselves as awkwardly as a wearer of kilts from his cradle upwards when put for the first time into Saxon habiliments. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the Highland orator makes occasional mistakes in English. I remember once being in a parish church in a Highland village, where through the little broken diamond panes mountain upon mountain could be seen until they faded among clouds in the distance. The minister's voice was a drowsy one, but he came to a description of the horrors of a battle-field and the sins of war, and then his voice rose, and awoke with a start many members of his flock whom the heat and burden of the week just closed had rendered susceptible to the influence of sleep. Drowsy old shepherds, whose broad bonnets had fallen off their knees, and whose plaids had tumbled down about their waists, now pulled their plaids over their shoulder again, once more adjusted their bonnets, placed their cheeks in their hands, leaned their elbows upon the high dead board in front of them, and then looked straight through their wrinkled and weather-beaten features at the minister, and wondered what was making him so "gran." A similar spirit of inquiry was roused among many an old and middle aged female, whose tartan kerchiefed head now became erect with attention, though a second before the thoughts of its owner had been far away among the hills after her sheep and her cattle, or down in the glen where long years ago she listened to the love tales of Donald Dhu the finest man at tossing a caber in the country-side, or at footing it on the strath or on the barn at Gillie-Callum or the inspiring reel of [illegible] while the [illegible] sang, and the mountain burn ran round the big stones and over the white and grey pebbles with a sound which the minister's monotonous voice somewhat resembled, and which, moreover, had in point of fact suggested the glen and Donald and the stream to the mind of the inattentive worshipper. But when the minister raised his voice and thumped the open Bible, the burn disappeared, and the dream of the past, the poor Highlandwoman's unwritten Georgic, gave way before loud and bold denunciations of fields of blood. Well do I remember the details into which the honest earnest pastor entered. He strode among frightened riderless horses, groped among sulphurous clouds of smoke, walked round heaps of corpses, and stumbled onwards past cannon mouths, through pools of blood, and over trunkless limbs. And he closed with these remarkable words, "O brethren, it is horrible to think of the groans and moans of the dead and the dying." Such was his earnestness and that of all around him that I could not laugh at the Highlander's "bull" until a week afterwards, when the solemnity of the vivid scene in the quiet little kirk full of simple peasant worshippers had in some measure faded from my recollection.

IMPORTANT TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

THE SASSOON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, V. THE CAPTAIN OF THE S.S. ARIEL.

At the Small Causes Court on Thursday last, the above case was heard before Mr. Webb, acting First Judge. Mr. Skipsey appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jefferson for the defendant.

Mr. Skipsey, in stating the plaintiffs' case, said—This was an action to recover from the defendant the amount of damage which had been done to goods consigned to the plaintiffs while these goods were in the defendant's or his agent's charge, and it involved a most important question to the mercantile community of Bombay, which was this. When a ship chooses to land its cargo through a landing agency employed by the ship itself without reference to or consent of the consignees, who were liable for any damage done to the consignee's goods between the ship and the shore? Is the ship or the landing agency liable to the consignee, or were the goods between ship and shore at the risk of the consignee, although neither in his charge or under his control, or in the charge or control of any body for him or employed by him? The facts of the present case were as follow: The s.s. Ariel brought out a large quantity of machinery for the plaintiffs, an engine and presses and other heavy goods. All these, it is believed, arrived in the harbour in good condition. The agents of the Ariel advertised for consignees to send boats alongside to take delivery; but this was probably only going through a manœuvre to lessen a liability which is evident more than suspected by shipowners who act as in the present case. The agents did not wait for any consignees' boats to go alongside, but they at once authorized Cooper's Landing Agency to land the whole of the cargo. The Landing Agency accordingly did land the whole of the cargo. In the course of doing so one of the barges of the Landing Agency employed by the ship had a large quantity of the plaintiffs' good put into it, amongst others a fly-wheel bed plate, which is an iron casting of one and a half tons weight, and of the value of Rs 700 and Rs. 800. This was put into the bottom of the barge admittedly in good order. Soon after a large package

---

but he refused, saying it was no business of his. It is for the damage that thus occurred that this action is brought, and it is brought against the ship because it is contended that whether the damage occurred through the fault of the ship or of the Landing Agency, the ship should be held liable, inasmuch as it will be proved by the manager of the Landing Agency that the ship employed the Agency and that the Agency were and considered themselves the servants of the ship, and consequently the goods were legally in the possession and care of the ship, although they had been delivered over by the ship to the Landing Agency. It will also be proved that it is the custom of the Landing Agency when it is employed as it was in the present case to guarantee the ship against any damage that may occur to goods between ship and shore, and the very fact of the ship's agents requiring and the Landing Agency giving such a guarantee shows that the ship considers it does incur responsibility in taking upon itself to land consignee's goods without their authority, consent, or neglect to do so themselves. The ship repudiates liability and, doubtless, will try to show that after it has delivered goods over board its liability ceases and the risk of the Landing Agency or the consignees begins; but if the consignees were to sue the Landing Agency, they would probably say we made no contract with you and are not therefore liable to you. It is true the consignee pays the Landing Agent, but he only does so because the ship has put the Landing Agent in its place, has delivered the goods to him, and so the consignee has to pay the charges upon the goods and deliver the bill of lading to the Landing Agent before he can get delivery, exactly as he would have to do to the shipowner. The bill of lading in this case says that "consignees must be ready to take delivery of the goods as soon as the ship is ready to discharge them, otherwise the shipowners shall be at liberty to land and warehouse them or discharge them into a store ship at the merchant's risk and expense, and shall have lien for such expense." But this clause cannot be strained into authorising a ship immediately on its arrival to bundle its cargo over board in an unskilful and careless manner and without giving the consignees any opportunity of taking charge of their own goods, and then repudiating all liability for damages that it may cause. The employment of shipping agencies to land a whole cargo without any reference to the consignees is a new phase of business which has sprung up through the competition of steam ships, and especially Canal steamers, and it is undoubtedly for the benefit of the ship to get unladen and laden again as quickly as possible, and it may be for the benefit of consignees if the work is carefully done, as it will probably insure a quicker delivery; but if the ship chooses to take upon itself to do unauthorized work it must take the risk of so doing, and it certainly is not for the advantage of consignees that there should be a period when their goods are in the sole charge and control of persons not authorized or employed by them, and that such persons should not incur any responsibility in respect of such goods. And this is particularly so in an open harbour like Bombay, where there must be risk in moving the goods from the ship to the barge, in the barge to the shore, and from the barge into the bunder. The questions therefore are,—Is there anybody responsible to the consignees for damage done to goods between the ship and the shore, when such goods are being landed by and under the sole charge and control of persons employed by the ship, and to whom the ship has, irrespective of the consignee, delivered the goods; and if so, who is responsible? It seems impossible to suppose that no one is responsible, and who should more properly be so than the shipowner, who is bound to deliver to the consignee his goods in good condition, but who prefers to deliver to some other person appointed by himself and with whom the consignee has nothing to do. In the present case the bill of lading says the goods are to be delivered "in good condition from the ship's deck, where the ship's responsibility shall cease;" but that of course means delivery to the consignee. Such delivery was never offered, but instead the ship delivered to a different person and in a different manner. Such stringent clauses, as are in this bill of lading, should be construed strictly or against the framer of them, and if they are unreasonable should, as has often been the case in railway contracts, be held illegal and not binding. There is not the slightest pretence in this case that the consignee was not ready to take delivery, so as to justify the ship's landing the goods; but the ship, for its own benefit, from the first took upon itself the landing all its cargo by its own agents, and it should therefore bear the responsibility and risk of so doing. This closed Mr Skipsey's remarks.

There was not much contention about the facts of the case. It was considered by the Judge proved that the bed plate had been delivered in good condition to the Landing Agency and that the damage had occurred as above stated. It was, however, elicited by Mr. Jefferson, in his cross-examination, that Mr. Gordon had also written to the Landing Agency sending them the delivery order and requesting them to land the goods; but he said he afterwards learned that the Landing Agency were landing the whole cargo under the authority of Messrs. Graham and Co., the ship's agents. When asked if he was satisfied with such arrangement or took any steps to prevent it, Mr. Gordon said he was obliged to be satisfied and took no steps to prevent it, as he knew from experience that no notice would have been taken of any thing he rather said or did to interfere with such arrangement. [illegible]

[illegible] that he landed the whole cargo under the authority of Messrs Graham and Co. He considered the Landing Agency employed by the ship, and were the ship's servants. He had no personal knowledge of Mr. Gordon's having written to them authorizing them to land the goods. If he had he would have taken no notice of it, but still landed the goods under the general authority of Messrs Graham and Co, and not under the special or private authority of the consignee. When they have a general authority to land a whole cargo and private authorities to land parts of the cargo, they accept the employment of the ship's agent to land the whole cargo and land it under his authority and do not land any part of it under the private authorities, which simply lie in their office and are not acted on. The landing charges are paid by the consignees, who deliver up to the Landing Agency the bill of lading or delivery order, and receive their consignment in exchange. The Landing Agency have a lien on the goods for the landing charges and will not deliver the goods till such charges are paid. The Landing Agency guarantee the ship against damage to goods while in the Landing Agency's charge. There is in this case no written guarantee, but there is an understood or implied one. It is the custom of their business, and they consider themselves liable to the ship though a written guarantee is not in every case taken.

The other evidence in the case was to prove how the damage was done.

Mr. Jefferson, for the defence, contended that the bill of lading was the sole contract between the shipowner and the consignee, and could alone be looked at to ascertain what liability the shipowner incurred. By the bill of lading the goods were to be delivered from the ship deck, when "the ship's responsibility shall cease." This had been done and to the consignor himself;—for it was impossible, after Mr. Gordon's evidence, for the plaintiffs to say that the Landing Agency were not the employés of and in the pay of the plaintiffs, and authorized to receive the goods for them. That the bed plate was delivered by the ship into the barge in good order is admitted, and there the ship's responsibility ceased. But further, even if the Landing Agency had not had the private authority of the plaintiffs, the ship, by the bill of lading, had a right to land the goods "at the merchant's risk and expense." The ship had done this, and it incurred no responsibility in so doing. They had discharged the goods in good order into the barge which the plaintiffs had to pay for, and without saying whether anybody incurred any liability to the plaintiffs, he contended that the ship certainly did not. Then the damage occurred after the goods had left the ship and after its contract with the plaintiffs had been completed. After the goods were delivered to the Landing Agents they became to all intents and purposes the consignee's agents, and held the goods at the consignee's risk and expense and had a lien on them for such expense. In the present case, however, the Landing Agency had the special authority of the consignees to land the cargo, and they could not divest themselves of that agency simply because they were employed by the ship or other persons to land other cargo. As to the missing goods, he contended there was not proof they were ever shipped, and therefore as far as they were concerned there must be judgment for the defendant.

Mr. Skipsey in reply said that although Mr. Gordon had endeavoured to employ the Landing Agency as his agents, such endeavour had not been successful, as the Landing Agency had accepted the employment of the ship's agent and not of Mr. Gordon, and had landed the goods under the authority of the ship's agents and not of Mr. Gordon. The Landing Agency were not therefore the plaintiffs' agents, and there had been no delivery therefore by the ship to the plaintiffs or their agents. Nor had the ship delivered the goods according to the bill of lading, viz. from its deck to the plaintiffs, nor had it alleged any unreadiness on the plaintiffs' part to take delivery, so as to justify the ship under the bill of lading in landing the goods at the merchant's risk and expense. The lien held by the Landing Agency was the lien given by the bill of lading to the ship for expenses of landing, and the ship transferred its lien to the Landing Agency when it transferred the goods. This shows the Landing Agency were the ship's agents, for the Landing Agency would have had no lien at all if they had voluntarily and without being employed by any body at all landed the goods.

The learned Judge reserved his decision till Friday morning, when he in giving judgment, said—He considered that the ship had voluntarily and unnecessarily undertaken the work of landing the goods under circumstances not covered by the bill of lading, and that therefore it was responsible to the consignee for damage done to goods in the course of such landing. He proved that the bed plate was delivered safely into the barge, and was broken in the manner described through the carelessness of the ship. As to the missing goods sued for, there was not sufficient proof of their having been shipped. Judgment for the damage done to the bed plate, viz. Rs. 675 and costs.

INDIAN NEWS.

The Widows' and Orphans' Fund.—We are informed that Mr. James Clark, Manager of the Stationery Office, in the expectation of being appointed Secretary to the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund, giving security to the extent of Rs. 8,000, is about to apply for his pension. It is said that Mr. Clark's place as Manager in the Stationery Office will be filled by his son, at present employed in the Collector's Office at Nellore.—*Madras Mail.*

An Indian Mother.—In the village of Sattankovey, not far from Colachel, a husband found fault with his wife, for being too liberal in her domestic expenses, and gave her a few blows. The passionate woman fell into a fit of diabolical rage and revenged herself upon her husband by suffocating to death two of her children while in the act of taking their evening meal. The children being the cause of her excessive domestic expenses, she thought she might make short work of them and thereby prevent such an expenditure. The dead bodies were buried in the back yard, in a very hurried manner. The news of this sad tragedy having reached the ears of our ever wakeful and energetic Sub-magistrate of Colachel, he pounced upon the culprits the very next morning, exhumed the bodies, and found them to have been violently handled. In one of the bodies the tongue had been thrust out.—*Cochin Paper.*

Attempting to commit Suicide.—John King, an East-Indian, unemployed, was, on Tuesday, charged before Mr. R. P. Campbell, at the Town Police Court, under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code, with attempting to commit suicide, on the evening of the 4th instant, at Black Town. It appeared that, between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m., on the day in question, the prisoner went to Messrs. Ayers and Co's dispensary, at the Evening Bazaar, and there purchased half an ounce of laudanum, on the plea that he required it to administer to a dog. The laudanum was given to him after he had signed a prescription, which was written by the Apothecary in charge of the dispensary, and he was told of its evil effects. The defendant next went to an adjoining shop with a friend of his and took a glass of beer. On drinking the beer he complained that it tasted "very queer," whereupon he put the phial of laudanum to his mouth, and told his companion that he had taken laudanum by mistake, and requested to be taken to Hospital. The matter was upon this reported to the Police, and the defendant was taken to the General Hospital. The case has been remanded for medical evidence till Friday next, the defendant being released on bail.—*Madras Times.*

An Adventure with a Bear.—Yesterday a correspondent sent us the following account of his shooting a bear, a day or two since, in the country near Bilikal. "This morning one of my coolies brought me word, that a bear was turning over an ants' nest on a piece of ground close to my estate. Leaving word for my dogs and a spare rifle to be sent after me, I hastened to the spot named by the cooly, and discovered that the animal had adjourned to a clump of trees close by. On the arrival of the dogs I sent them in, accompanied by a dozen beaters; in a short time afterwards I heard my favourite dog give tongue, and felt sure of a little sport. Then came the noise of the whole pack full chorus, varied occasionally by the howling of "Bruin," and the yelling of one of the dogs which had, as it turned out, received a nasty scratch from the bear. All of a sudden a Sam[illegible] brake cover, and stood within ten yards of me, hair on end, apparently paralyzed from terror, but on bruin's rushing out, followed by the dogs, she made off. The bear came on at good speed in my direction, howling with rage, and with the whole pack of dogs at its heels, when at forty yards distance I let fly, but whether from want of a firm footing, (I was standing on the slope of a rock) or for fear of killing one or more of my dogs or both combined, I can't say, but I missed the bear. My position was now dangerous as the animal was within twenty yards of me, amid some very long lemon grass; my second rifle had not arrived, and I had only one barrel loaded. I put my disengaged hand on my rifle, expecting a close struggle, when lucky for me, at six yards distance Bruin turned to the right and made for the rock, ascending which it received the contents of my second barrel a number 14 shell in the back, which broke his spine and caused the animal to roll down a steep slope of some hundreds of feet, at the bottom of which I found him, quite dead, much to my satisfaction, as I had on a previous occasion been severely mauled in a close encounter with a large animal of the same species. The one I shot this morning was a female, nearly six feet long, wearing a fine glossy black coat."—*Neilgherry Courier.*

POONA RACES, 1874.

1st Day, Tuesday, 8th September, 1874.

The races commenced on Tuesday, and the day's sport was most interesting. The weather was fine, the Course in good order, and none of the races foregone conclusions.

"The Criterion." Rs. 300 from the Fund, for all Arabs the property of officers of the Services or Members of any recognised Club. Weight for age raised 1 stone. Winners once 5 lbs, twice 10 lbs, oftener 1 stone extra. 1½ miles G. R. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M.; 1st July 4 G. M.; 1st September 15 G M; when the Race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rs 75 for each horse declared to start.

Major G[illegible] ch Cherub ... Mr. Trench ... W. O.

The first race was the Derby, for which the Aga's stable and M[illegible] were hot favourites. After two false starts [illegible] got away [illegible] very even terms [illegible] the Clown and Gold Dust [illegible] followed by Marksman hard held, and the Aga's pair and Nizam who seemed outpaced; this order was maintained till within half a mile of home when Marksman went up to his horses apparently full of running, but he almost immediately gave way and the race from that point was confined to Challenger and Gold Dust at the half distance. Gold Dust looked like winning, but Vinall could never quite get him on terms with Challenger who retained his advantage to the end, and won a fine race with nothing to spare by a short neck.

1st Race.—The Arab Derby. Rs. 500 from the Fund for Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1873 allowed 4lbs. Entrance 1st May, 3 G M; 1st June, 5 G M, 1st July, 10 G. M.; 1st August, 15 G. M.; when the Race will close with a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. for each horse declared to start. R C and a distance.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr B's	b a h Challenger	8	4	Oomer	1
Captain Dent's	b a h Gold Dust	9	8	Vinall	2
Mr Covey's	b a h Marksman	9	7	Tyrell	[illegible]
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Khuidar	9	3	Rowjee	[illegible]
H H Aga Khan's	[illegible] a h Lochin	9	3	W Brewtsy	0
Mr B's	a g The Clown	8	7	Hackney	0
Mr Walter's	[illegible] a h Nizam	8	13	Finch	0

Time—3m. 2s.

The next race, 'Colonial Derby,' for which Munijeh was a hot favourite, Dagmar too being equally fancied at the lotteries, whilst few held Prosper's chance in much estimation. Munijeh who seemed to have rather the best of her jockey jumped off with the lead and made strong running to the ¾ mile post, where Prosper, very patiently ridden by Finch, began to draw up at the half mile; the mare and the horse were together and raced for about a couple of hundred yards when Prosper drew away, and won in a common canter by half a dozen lengths.

2nd Race—"The Colonial Derby." Rs. 500 from the Fund, for all Maiden English, Colonial and Country bred Horses. Weight for age and class. Horses imported after 1st January 1870, allowed 4lbs. Entrance 1st May 3 G. M.; 1st June 5 G. M.; 1st July 10 G. M.; 1st August 15 G. M., when the Race will close with a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. for each horse declared to start. R. C. and a distance.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Walter's	b aus g Prosper	8	4	Finch	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	[illegible] Munijeh	[illegible]	4	Rowjee	2
Mr. Covey's	[illegible] w Filly Dagmar	8	1	Tyrell	[illegible]

Time—2m. 57s.

Next on the card came the 'Deccan Stakes' for which there were only two starters, Baronet and Barrister, there was no lottery on the race, but public opinion as shown by the pair. Nature was rather in favour of Barrister. Barrister got considerably the worst of the start, and lost a great deal of ground, going round the first turn, at the mile post; however, he caught Baronet and went on with a long lead, Baronet apparently out of the race, at the hill. However, Jockeyship began to tell, and Baronet carefully soon began to close with his opponent at the half mile, from this point the race was a most interesting one, and the one armed veteran closed with Barrister at the half distance, and heading him at the end of the stand won by half a length. Never was a horse better ridden than Baronet, and never was a race more completely won by good jockeyship, and no victory could be more popular than that of his gallant owner.

3rd Race—"The Deccan Stakes." Rs. 400 from the Fund, for all Colonial and English Horses, the property of officers of H M's services or Members of one of the Clubs. Weight for age and class, raised 1 stone and 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs, and maidens of the day 10lbs, 1½ miles. G R. Entrance 1st May 2 G M; 1st July 4 G M; 1st September 15 G M; when the Race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 75 for each Horse declared to start.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Jones	g aus g Baronet	10	11	Owens	1
Mr. Hamilton's	b aus g Barrister	10	11	Ct. Napier	2

Time—2m. 57½s.

The 'Bedouin Stakes' came next for decision, and all the fine starters were fancied by their stables. They got off together with the exception of Cherub, who lost three or four lengths, they ran out the first mile a cracker considering the weights, and at the end of it Gwalior and Rouen showed signs of having had enough of it while Cyrus dropped back to recruit himself, and Cherub looked all over the winner, a quarter of a mile from "Cyrus" and Cherub came away from the rest and finished in this order, Cyrus winning by a length.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE PROTECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND BUILDINGS IN INDIA.

The following correspondence has been placed at our disposal:—

India Office, London, the 19th March 1874.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I transmit for the information of your Excellency a copy of a letter dated the 27th of February from Mr. James Fergusson, enclosing one drawn up in the summer of 1873, and signed by a numerous body of noblemen and gentlemen in this country, urging the necessity for the adoption of systematic measures for the preservation of historical monuments in India.

2. I am aware from the circular,* addressed by your direction to the several local Governments on the 18th of February last year, that it has been distinctly pointed out that it is a portion of the duty of all Executive Engineers to report on, and suggest measures for the protection of, any public monument or building of architectural or historical interest, whether public or private property, which appears likely to fall into decay, and that the local Governments have been instructed to consider the propriety in the case of any private buildings of interest of taking steps for the purpose of inducing the owners to adopt the necessary measures for the preservation of such works from ruin.

3. Your Excellency will, however, observe that the letters now forwarded contemplate a more direct action on the part of your Government, and suggest the classification of monuments, the employment of officers especially charged with their conservancy, and the annual allotment of funds to the local Governments for the performance of that service.

4. In commending the subject to the consideration of your Government, I shall await with interest an expression of your Excellency's views as to the feasibility of some systematic plan for ensuring the preservation of Indian monuments.—I have, &c.

SALISBURY.

Dated 20, Langham Place, the 27th February 1874.

From James Fergusson, Esq., to the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

Before leaving this country for the Mauritius in September last, the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon forwarded to your predecessor in office a copy of the accompanying printed letter addressed to him regarding the conservation of Indian monuments, together with a copy of the resolution arrived at by a public meeting convened for the purpose of considering the subject.

To this letter Sir Arthur appended a list of those persons who had promised to support its appeal by signing it, pledging himself to forward their signatures at some future period. Owing however to this happening at the season of the year when most of the parties were absent from town, and other unavoidable delays it is only now that all the signatures have been obtained. All having now attached their signatures with the exception of Mr. Layard absent at Madrid, I have great pleasure now in forwarding the authenticated letter to your Lordship.

In doing this I hope I may be allowed to make one remark in order to anticipate [illegible]. Since [illegible] was written I have received a photograph from India representing the temple at Hullabeed stated in a note to the letter to have been entirely destroyed by vegetation. The trees that were growing out of it, when the view from which my woodcut was taken, have now so nearly covered it up, that any visitor to the place would be justified in stating that it was no longer to be found. My impression now is that it is only hidden, and might still be preserved at a very small outlay.

In conclusion I trust I may be allowed to express to your Lordship my most earnest hope that something may be done before it is too late to arrest the destruction of many beautiful buildings which are daily disappearing in every part of India.

Dated London, the 22nd July 1873.

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

We have the honour to transmit to your Grace the enclosed resolutions agreed to at a meeting of gentlemen interested in the history and antiquities of India, held at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society on Monday, the 21st instant.

The question to which these resolutions relate is one of great interest, whilst the necessity of dealing with it speedily, if it is to be dealt with at all, may easily be shown.

Voluminous as is the literature of India, it contains no work of a date anterior to the Mahomedan conquest, which can be strictly called historical, and such knowledge as can be obtained of the preceding period has to be gathered from incidental allusions in poetical or philosophical works, from coins and inscriptions (generally grants of land) dated from uncertain eras, and from the architectural monuments of the country, which last, therefore, not only share the artistic and antiquarian importance of similar objects in Europe, but possess an additional and higher value.

Fortunately there exists in India a series of buildings, the sequence of which, ranging over a period from the third or fourth century before the Christian era until a recent time, can be perfectly made out, and the dates of which can be at least approximately ascertained. They display what, at the time of their erection, was the condition of the arts in the states where they are found, as well as their relative wealth and power. Through them also may be traced the rise and fall of the different religions which successively prevailed in India, the [illegible] of the races who adopted the various styles, and the times at which, and the distances to which, the Southern races penetrated northwards, or the northern races extended their conquests to the south.

The buildings of the Mahomedan period, though not the only records of the history of that time, are equally important for its elucidation. The tribes who conquered India are distinguishable by the style of their architecture, and their relative greatness is shown by the comparative splendour of their capital cities. The varying degree in which the conquerors adopted the style and feelings of the conquered not only affords a curious picture of the greater or less amalgamation of the races, but gives rise to a style of art of admitted beauty and interest.

It is, in short in its buildings, and in them only, so far as regards long periods, that the history of India can be satisfactorily read, whilst from them at all periods is derived a most vivid picture of her arts, her civilization, and her position relatively to the rest of the world.

Of these buildings a small number, at some few well known spots, are more or less kept in repair by the Government, but the number of those which have been allowed to perish unheeded (even if their destruction has not been wantonly accelerated), though possibly known, has hardly, we fear, been brought with sufficient definiteness and force before the highest authorities, either in England or in India.

This process of destruction is, however, in rapid progress. Not a year elapses in which some monument, valuable for its architectural beauty, its historical associations, or the peculiarities of its structure, perishes unrecorded.†

Many of these monuments are such as, were they in Europe, would be cherished with the utmost care, and form the pride of the city, if not the country, which possessed them; nor can it be considered creditable to British rule in India that no adequate effort should be made to arrest the destruction of the ancient monuments of the art of a country of which England has become possessed by conquest. Every year the task becomes more difficult and costly, and buildings which by the judicious application at this moment of a few loads of cement might be preserved for centuries, will, in half a dozen years more, be only maintainable by a very large expenditure.

In making these observations we desire to guard ourselves from imputing blame to the local authorities in India.

It is not the special duty of any public officer to watch over and preserve such monuments. Many are situated far from the residence of any European official, and, even in the case of those at or near the chief town of a district or collectorate, public servants have seldom leisure sufficient to enable them to give attention to matters beyond the usual sphere of their duties, while, being subject to frequent transfers from one district to another, they are not likely voluntarily to undertake labour, and probably incur personal expense, for the preservation of the monuments of a locality their connection with which is but temporary.

But whilst we have no wish to speak in terms of censure of the practice of the past, we cannot but desire that a different state of things should prevail for the future; and we cherish the belief that when once the question has been fairly comprehended, and the magnitude and irreparable nature of the injury to art inflicted by existing neglect fully realized, your Grace and the Government of India will not be slow to adopt measures to arrest the further destruction of the monuments to which we refer.

What these measures ought to be it will be for your Grace and the Government of India to determine. Those, for consideration of the expediency of which we would venture to suggest to your Grace, are the following:

1. We desire to recommend the classification of the different monuments in India under several heads, such as the following: (a) those which should be kept up in permanent good repair by Government; (b) those the further decay of which should be arrested by the eradication of trees and the exclusion of water from the walls, but which would need only occasional subsequent attention from Government; and finally (c) those of which, either from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to undertake the preservation, but of which it is desirable that a record be obtained before their destruction is completed.

(2). We would suggest the employment of officers charged with the conservancy of historical monuments, whose business it would be not only to search out and record the monuments most worthy of attention, but also be responsible for the apportionment and expenditure of any grant made by Government.

(3). We venture to express a hope that the Government of India may be authorized to appropriate a fixed annual sum to each Presidency and Provincial Government for the performance of this service, to be based on an estimate of the probable annual expenditure to be prepared and presented by the local Government.

It is not apprehended that the amount need in any case be very large; but in order that it may be economically and efficiently applied, it is desirable that the appropriation should be certain and strictly set apart for this specific purpose.

In offering these reflections, we are not insensible to the generous sympathies which have been in former times expressed for the work which we have at heart by various persons in the highest position in India. The nomination by the late Earl of Mayo of General Cunningham to the direction of the Archæological Survey of India proves that the Supreme Government has been anxious to give effect to the desires which we entertain and which others before us have long entertained; and the policy of maintaining, as far as possible, the ancient buildings of India has been authoritatively sanctioned by the present Viceroy in his circular of February last; but we shall feel that if our object is to be effectually attained, additional impulse must be given, and measures of a more practical nature must be adopted, the nature and form of which we leave to the superior judgment of Her Majesty's Government.—We have, &c.,

Duleep Singh.
W. Ebor.
Devonshire.
Lothian.
Salisbury.
Ripon.
Derby.
Stanhope.
Carnarvon.
Stanley.
Russell.
Lawrence.
Napier & Ettrick.
Halifax.
Edward Colebrooke.
James Fergusson.
H. B. E. Frere.
J. A. Froude.
W. M. Gomm, Field Marshal.
Arthur Gordon.
A. Grote.
A. J. B. Beresford-Hope.
Henry Holland.
Charles Kingsley.
James Ph. Lacaita.
John George Shaw Lefevre.
Stafford H. Northcote.
Lawrence Peel.
A. P. Phayre.
Edward Ryan.
Albert Sassoon.
G. Gilbert Scott.
Arthur P. Stanley.
George Edmund Street.
Meadows Taylor, C.S.I.
Edward Thomas.
C. E. Trevelyan.

Resolved—"That a memorial suggesting the adoption of measures to secure the efficient protection of historical monuments in India, and their permanent record, be prepared for presentation to the Secretary of State for India."

The memorial was then read paragraph by paragraph, discussed, amended and adopted. It was subsequently resolved—

"That Lord Napier and Ettrick, the Honourable Sir Arthur Gordon, and James Fergusson, Esq., be a Committee to prepare the memorial for signature, and to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India."

No. 1505.

From Arthur Howell, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, to the Director General of the Archæological Survey of India.

Home Dept., Public.
Fort William, the 2nd June 1874.

Sir,—I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a despatch (No. 25, Public Works, dated 19th March 1874) from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with enclosed memorial signed by many noblemen and gentlemen in England on the subject of the preservation of historical monuments in India.

2. The memorialists recommend that the different monuments in India should be classified under several heads, and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the recommendation should be adopted in view to determine the monuments which it is really desirable to preserve. I am, therefore, to request that you will undertake such a classification for all the provinces on this side of India, including Rajpootana and the Central Provinces. Under the orders of the Government of Bombay, Mr. Burgess will be instructed to make a similar classification for Bombay and Berar, and the Government of Madras will be asked to suggest the name of a duly qualified officer to whom the duty of classifying the monuments in that Presidency may be entrusted.

3. I am to add that the Government of India will be glad to receive any suggestions that you may have to offer on the memorial or that may be usefully conveyed to the gentlemen who will be deputed to make the proposed classification in Bombay and Madras.—I have, &c.,

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 1506.

Copy of the above letter and of its enclosures forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George, with a request that they will be good enough to nominate an officer qualified to undertake the duty of classifying the monuments in that Presidency.

No. 1507.

Copy of the above letter and of its enclosures forwarded to the Government of Bombay, with a request that Mr. Burgess may be desired to make the necessary classification of monuments in that Presidency and in Berar.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No 33 of 1874.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Home Department, Public.

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India
Fort William, the 2nd June 1874.

My Lord Marquis,—We have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch in the Public Works Department, No. 25, dated the 19th March last, enclosing a representation made by many noblemen and gentlemen interested in Indian antiquities urging the necessity of systematic measures being taken for the preservation of the historical monuments of India.

No. [illegible], dated [illegible] Sept. 1867.
" 31, " [illegible] Feb. 1868.
" 84, " 29th July 1870.

2. Your Lordship is aware that this subject has already received much attention at the hands of the Government of India, and we would refer to our despatches marginally cited as containing an account of the measures which have from time to time been undertaken with the object of preserving in one shape or another some memorial of the many objects of [illegible] interest which exist in this country. In the last of the despatches cited we proposed the formation of a department of Archæological Survey in India, a proposal which was sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, and we proceed to give a brief account of the work accomplished by this department since its creation in 1871.

3. During the summer of that year General Cunningham, the Director General, was employed in superintending the reprint of the four Archæological Reports prepared by him in the years 1862—1865; these have been published as volumes I. and II. of the proceedings of the Archæological Survey in India, and copies have been sent to the India Office. In the cold weather of 1871-72 General Cunningham was occupied in making researches at various places in the Gangetic Valley, and his report has been published as volume III. of the proceedings. During the same period his Assistants, Messrs Beglar and Carleylle, were employed in conducting explorations,—the former at Delhi, and subsequently in Bundelkhund, and the latter at Agra. Their reports and the illustrations which form part of them are still in the Press, and will form volume IV. of the proceedings. General Cunningham's Report for 1872-73 has also been received, but has not yet passed through the Press. It contains an account of his explorations in the Punjab, from Peshawur and Kangra in the north to Multan and Tusham on the south. And, taken with his report for 1863-64, it embraces nearly every ancient site as yet brought to notice in that region. During the same winter season Mr Carleylle visited Rajpootana, and it is expected that his report, when completed, will make a very valuable and interesting addition to our knowledge of the antiquities of Western India. Mr Beglar, General Cunningham's Second Assistant, has been exploring Behar and the adjacent districts inhabited by aboriginal tribes, but his report is not yet ready. No account has yet been received of the operations of the department during the cold weather of 1873-74, but General Cunningham's intention was to make a tour in the Central Provinces in company with Mr Beglar, and to depute Mr Carleylle to visit numerous ancient sites in the Gangetic Doab, Rohilkhund, Oudh, and Goruckpore.

4. In other parts of India, to which the operations of the Archæological Survey Department have not as yet extended, undertakings of much interest have been commenced. In Bombay it may be considered that archæological researches are being carried out upon an independent plan. Mr. Burgess, the Director of the School of Arts in that Presidency, is also employed as Superintendent of the Archæological Survey in Western India, and to him has been entrusted the task of carrying out a proposal emanating from Mr. Fergusson for the production of a complete work upon the rock-cut temples of Western India. The details of this arrangement were communicated to the Duke of Argyll in the despatch from the Government of Bombay, No. 24, dated the 8th August last.

5. From the Government Bengal we received a Report submitted in pursuance of the instructions contained in our Circular* of the 29th August 1867, to the effect that Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, Collector of Dinagepore, had a complete set of photographic negatives of the ruins of Gour, as well as ground plans of all the principal buildings, and translations of every inscription extant, and that he had also compiled a complete history said to be in type, of the rise and fall of the city. On certain conditions Mr. Ravenshaw was willing to make over all that he had collected to the Government. These papers have been placed in the hands of General Cunningham for such revision as may be necessary, and it is our intention to publish a selection of the photographs with a descriptive account of the localities to which they refer.

6. In the North-Western Provinces we have been in correspondence with General Cunningham on the subject of restoring the old palace buildings in the Fort at Agra, and we have agreed to restore at a possible cost of a lakh of rupees the Dewan-i-Khas, the Mussaman burj, the Khas Mahal, the Jahangir Mahal, and the Marble Cupola in the Machi Bhawan.

7. The Caves of Ajunta in Berar, and the interest of preserving some relic of the valuable frescoes in them, have occupied much attention. In 1872 we sanctioned a grant of Rupees 5,000 for the purpose of obtaining copies of these frescoes which were fast decaying, and Mr. Griffiths, the Decorative Artist in Bombay, was deputed by that Government with a party of students from the School of Art to make copies of such remnants as were left. A report of the result of the expedition has been sent to your Lordship by the Government of Bombay under cover of despatch No. 25, dated 11th ultimo, and we have now agreed to enter a sum of Rupees 5,000 in the Imperial Budget for 1874-75, and to provide an equal grant annually until all that is worth copying in the Caves has been copied.

8. As regards the proposals contained in the memorial under acknowledgment, we are of opinion that the plan of classifying the monuments, and preserving the best, is a good one. And as a result of General Cunningham's researches, we shall doubtless be able to determine which monuments are really worthy of preservation, to what agency they should be entrusted, and what provision should be made for the cost that may be involved in the undertaking. We have accordingly instructed General Cunningham to make the required classification for all the provinces on this side of India, including Rajpootana and the Central Provinces, and Mr. Burgess has been asked to make a similar classification for Bombay and Berar. We are not aware of any one in Madras to whom the duty of classifying the monuments in that Presidency could be entrusted, but the local Government has been addressed on the subject, and will probably be able to suggest the name of a duly qualified officer. A copy of these instructions is enclosed.

9. When the classification now ordered is complete, we shall be better able to devise definite measures for preserving those monuments that are really worthy of preservation. Meanwhile the subject will continue to receive our earnest attention.—We have, &c.

NORTHBROOK.
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.
B. H. ELLIS.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
J. F. D. INGLIS.

Geographical, No. 15.
India Office, London, 16th July 1874.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have received, and considered in Council, your Excellency's Despatch dated June 2nd (No. 33, Public) 1874, expressing your views on the representation made by several noblemen and gentlemen interested in Indian antiquities, which I forwarded with my Despatch dated March 19th (No. 25, Public Works) 1874, and reporting the steps you have taken with reference to its suggestions.

2. The classification of monuments, on the plan suggested in the memorial, is a necessary preliminary to any permanent scheme for preserving the monuments; and I perceive that you have issued instructions to General Cunningham and Mr. Burgess, to make the required classification.—I have, &c.

SALISBURY.

---

* See India Public Works Proceedings, February 1873 (B & 1. Civil Buildings), p. 17.

† Among the last which have so disappeared, and which may serve as a type of [illegible] at Hullabeed, [illegible] art of India [illegible] when photographed by Captain [illegible] History of [illegible] Volume II. [illegible] have been accomplished at the cost of a few shillings.

* Vide enclosure of Public despatch to Secretary of State, No. 133, dated 6th September 1867.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

A Parliamentary Paper has recently been published containing despatches to and from India on the subject of some riots which took place there in the early part of the present year, and the history they contain illustrates in one or two curious points the kind of minor difficulties with which the Government of India is beset. For a long time a feud has been going on between the Mahometan and Parsee populations in Bombay, and its smouldering fires burst into a flame in February last. The cause of the outbreak was an expression in a notice of the Life of Mahomet published by a Parsee, which the Mahometans considered to be derogatory to the memory or reputation of one of Mahomet's concubines. The Parsees pointed out subsequently that the very expression had long ago been used of the same person in a Christian tract circulated in Bombay. But Christians, although dogs in the eyes of faithful Mussulmans, are big strong dogs, and an expression which is used by a big dog without offence may awaken burning indignation when used by such very little and such very odious dogs as the Parsees are held to be by their Mahometan fellow-subjects in India. The Commissioner of Police attempted to remove the cause of evil by inviting the author of the book to deposit with him the unissued copies, and by inviting all those who were possessed of copies to deposit them too. His invitations were respectfully attended to, and the book was withdrawn from circulation. Lord Salisbury thinks that the Commissioner did not do enough. He ought to have foreseen that the book, although suppressed, would lead to a riot. Whether any one could have foreseen a riot under such circumstances is difficult to say; but at any rate the riot came, some houses of the Parsees were sacked, two fire-temples were desecrated, several wounds inflicted, and one life lost. The Commissioner of Police, however, directly the riot began, exerted himself with a vigour and gallantry which have received a warm tribute of praise from Lord Salisbury. The disturbance was soon quelled, and sixty-four prisoners were taken. The next day a deputation of Parsees waited on Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor, and asked him to protect them by the use, or rather the show, of an adequate military force. Sir Philip Wodehouse gave a most remarkable answer. In the first place he said that he should not have anything to do with soldiers until it had been proved that the police were unable to keep the peace; and in the next place he asked whether the Parsees were really such poor creatures that they could not do something to defend themselves. On the following day a large funeral procession of Mahometans took place, and much more serious riot occurred, in which many were wounded, and five killed, and on this occasion the Parsees were the aggressors. After this serious outbreak the troops were called out, and no further disturbance of any moment arose. Directly the troops appeared on the scene not only was the ordinary state of peace immediately restored, but the Government forbade the usual annual procession of the Moharrum, without the Mahometans venturing to give any outward signs of their disappointment.

The point of real interest in the case was whether the Governor of Bombay acted rightly. He stated what his view of his duties was in writing home on the subject, and expressly asked to be informed whether he was right or not. He took a purely English view of the matter, obeyed the traditions of English law, and avowedly acted as if the disturbance had taken place in Whitechapel. His two maxims were that British subjects have a right to defend themselves when illegally attacked, and that the military force ought to be kept entirely in the background until it has been proved practically that the civil force is inadequate to the calls made on it. What he would have done in London or Bristol, that he held he ought to do, not a bit less or a bit more, in Bombay. Lord Northbrook [illegible] appears in the despatches as commenting on these views of the Governor, and then Lord Salisbury takes up and puts with clearness and force what Lord Northbrook had said. The criticism of Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury simply comes to this—India is not England, nor at all like England; and it is impossible to govern the natives of India as Englishmen are governed or govern themselves. Lord Northbrook states that in India, on the first apprehension of any serious riot, the right course is to assemble such a military force as will show those who are disposed to break the peace that any attempt of the kind must be ineffectual, and to make use of that force promptly if occasion should require it. Hesitation and delay, as Lord Northbrook points out, involve great danger under such circumstances as the character of the population of Indian cities must be taken into consideration, and the very serious consequences must never be lost sight of which might flow from any appearance of instability on the part of the Executive Government to put down disturbances. The Indian Government must, as Lord Salisbury puts it, repress with unfaltering hand the first beginnings of disorder. Compared to the primary importance of this duty, the question whether it should be performed by civil or military agency must take a secondary rank. Nothing is gained by looking on passively while the curious problem is settled whether the police will or will not beat the rioters. The natives of India have no more objection to be kept in order by soldiers than by policemen; and if the police are defeated and the soldiers then restore order, it is the Government that in their eyes loses the first battle and wins the second. Lord Salisbury has given the Governor the explicit instructions he requested, and for the future we shall not hear of Indian authorities waiting to call troops out until the police seem on the point of breaking down. Not that Sir Philip Wodehouse was to be blamed for holding the opinion he did and acting on it. He was quite right if he really had no more powers in Bombay than he would have had if he had been a magistrate acting in England. What his powers actually were seems to have then been in some doubt, for Lord Salisbury concludes by saying that for the future there can be no doubt about them, as certain sections of the Criminal Code have been recently extended to the Presidency towns. Even, however, where these sections do not operate, Indian officials will henceforth know that they will be supported by their superiors if they use all the force at their disposal to repress anything that tends to break the public peace, and this knowledge will give them the confidence which is necessary when a sudden emergency arises.

The duty of the authorities in cases of apprehended disturbance is not, however, the only point on which these despatches throw light. There is a financial matter, accidentally noticed in them, which is of considerable importance. The Governor of Bombay assigned as his reason for calling in the military when he did, that the police, whose reduced numbers had been shown to be insufficient for the control of the vast population of the city under unusual pressure, were worn out with fatigue and unable to do their duty. The Commissioner of Police subsequently stated that in 1864 the General Inspector of Police recommended, and the Government sanctioned his opinion, that a certain force which he described should be accepted as the minimum of what was absolutely necessary to preserve the peace of Bombay, and yet this number was subsequently reduced by more than a hundred men. The Commissioner also pointed out that his men were under a great disadvantage from having no barracks, so that, if any sudden emergency arose, they had to be gathered together from the different quarters where they resided. Sir Philip Wodehouse wrote to Lord Salisbury three months after the riots to say that the Bombay Government was fully sensible of its obligations and much wished to see the police force increased. But it was unfortunately placed in a very delicate and embarrassing position. It had not got the requisite funds, and no contribution whatever was made from imperial or provincial sources. The allotment received by Bombay under the decentralization scheme was so scanty that the charge for the proper amount to maintain an adequate police force could not be met; and although the Bombay Government had recently made a suggestion by which its funds would be increased, this suggestion had been negatived by the Governor General in Council. Such was the picture drawn by the Governor of Bombay and a very touching picture it was. But then came Lord Northbrook's turn, and he gave Lord Salisbury his account of the deplorable destitution of Bombay. When, in 1870, the Provincial Service system was commenced, the Central Government had to consider what aid it should give to Bombay, and what Bombay needed. Among other sums, an amount of 10,000*l.* a year was given specially as a contribution in aid of the Bombay police. But it is part of the new scheme to give the money in a lump, and let the Provincial Government spend it as it pleases. The Bombay Government in the exercise of this discretion chose to take away the 10,000*l.* a year from the police and apply it to other purposes, and now with admirable coolness it says that not a farthing is given in aid of the police. It is true that the Bombay Government recently made a suggestion for getting more money, and it is also true that the suggestion was negatived; but then the suggestion was that a provincial Income-tax should be levied in the Bombay Presidency in order to carry on a high rate of expenditure upon public works, mainly consisting of civil buildings. This was the grand scheme of the Bombay Government, to the failure of which the inadequacy of its police force was in its opinion to be attributed. It is obvious that, unless Lord Northbrook had been firm, the decentralization scheme would have been a mere farce. The local Government gets money for its police, spends the money on its favourite public works, and then says that the peace of the city cannot be preserved because no contribution is made towards the cost of a sufficient body of police. Evidently the Government of Bombay is as yet at the very beginning of its financial education. It is full of the memories of old times. It cannot believe that it may not get money for one thing, spend it on another, and then ask for fresh supplies to carry out the original object. After this striking illustration it is easy to understand some of the difficulties which press most hardly on Indian financiers.

KHIVA IN 1873.

(*Spectator.*)

Half a mile outside Khiva, the renowned city is not to be seen for trees. They spread in great dark masses on every side of it, until the belt is penetrated, and a bit of dusty plain intervenes, with the Hazar Asp Gate beyond it, in the high, heavy, mud wall, battlemented with round buttresses, with its feet in a half-dry ditch, and above it the tops of trees, the domes of mosques, and the beautiful Sacred Tower.—When in 1873 the Russian General and his Staff, accompanied by the only white civilian who has ever seen the Khan's capital, rode through the huge gateway with its loopholed flanking-towers, a fortress in itself, they came into a scene of dust, desolation, and silence. Where was the picturesque beauty of which they had heard? They saw only an open space, with a few trees along the interior walls, some mud houses, a number of domed tombs—the living and the dead dwell side by side in Khiva—then the mud walls of the silent citadel. They rode on, between the bare black mud walls of a narrow winding street, and there they saw groups of long-bearded men, in the side-streets, with their sheepskin hats off, bowing low and timidly, uncertain whether the dread strangers, grim and invincible, who had come across 600 miles of desert from an unknown land to molest them, were not about to massacre them also. Amazed, motionless, and dumb, the groups watched them as they passed by. But presently they came upon a crowd of Persian slaves, wild with joy and excitement. Where Russia goes, slavery disappears, they had been told. Russia had come to Khiva, and these poor wretches welcomed her with shouts and benediction. Many had already set themselves free, and a busy group were loosing the chains of the weaker and more miserable, laughing and crying the while with violence quite un-Oriental.

Not until they had passed under the huge gateway of the citadel did they perceive anything beautiful, but then a narrow street led them to the great square before the palace of the Khan, with the majestic and brilliant Sacred Tower rising on the southern side. Seid Mohammed, the Khan, had fled, and the Russian General, with his staff and his suite, rode through the gateway, guarded so vainly by its brass cannon, into the mysterious palace which no European had ever entered, triumphant over the savage power against which the successive expeditions of 200 years had hitherto failed. Few persons can look carelessly on an object of fanatical reverence and faith to a whole people. The Sacred Tower of Khiva is a plain, round tower, 125 feet in height, without pedestal, capital, or ornament of any kind. Its surface is made of burnt tiles, coloured blue, green, purple, and brown, on a white ground, arranged in broad stripes and figures with exquisite effect. It is covered with verses of the Koran, and from its summit the mollahs call the people to the sunset prayer. The palace, a huge, irregular structure, with external mud walls twenty feet high, has three centres of interest,—the hall of state, the treasure-chamber, and the harem. The hall of audience is open to the court, flanked by towers whose decoration resembles that of the Sacred Tower, has a floor raised six feet above the pavement, and a roof supported by pillars of carved wood. It must have been very like a scene in a play, when the General, the Grand Duke, the Prince, and the others reclined upon the raised stage, and refreshed themselves with wheaten cake, apricots, cherries, and iced water, while the band played the "Blue Beard" music of Offenbach,—a picture for the solitary civilian to remember all his life, with the awful Asian desert and the frozen Russian steppe for its background. Suites of small rooms opening on little courts, each with its high, open porch facing north—invariable in the Khivan buildings—were utterly deserted, and stripped of furniture; and when the treasure-chamber was opened, it, too, was found almost empty of money, though it contained some curious and beautiful objects, in addition to the rather silly presents made to the Khan by Lord Northbrook, and the Viceroy's letter, written in September, 1872, in reply to the Khan's demand for help against the Russians. The arms would have made a collector's mouth water; for they included splendid old matchlocks beautifully inlaid with gold, a number of gold-incrusted curved blades from Khorassan, Persian scimitars with scabbards set in emeralds and turquoises, poniards, and knives from Affghanistan all richly mounted, and with sheaths thick-set with precious stones. Beautiful armour, carpets, coverlets of fine silk embroidery, marvellous in colour, splendid Cashmere shawls, three hundred books, many very curious and valuable, were among the treasures of the mysterious palace. The books, bound in leather or parchment, were all beautifully written by hand, and among them was a history of the world, and a history of Khiva "from the beginning of time." How did the armour, beautifully inlaid with gold, find its way to the treasure-chamber of the Khan? What is the story of those two exquisitely wrought gauntlets, which bear on each a lily in gold, and a crescent of much later workmanship, telling of the Christian knight from far France who carried the flower-device of his land and his lady-love to defeat and confiscation by the Saracen foe? The mud roof of the harem rises on the northern side of the palace, opposite to the Sacred Tower. Through the open, Russian-guarded gates crowds of weeping, clamouring women and children, left to their fate by the Khan, were seen, and among them one beautiful, calm, noble-looking Caucasian woman, about eighteen, who was quite undismayed, and despite her ragged clothing, evidently the Queen of the Harem. She soothed the children, she quietly controlled the women, she spoke with the Russian officer sent to inquire into their wants with grand composure. Majestic and dauntless in her rags, she stood in the midst of the terrible strangers from the unimagined world, the enemies of her race and her re[illegible] filled them all with respect and admiration,—another of the never-to-be-forgotten scenes of the Fall of Khiva.

It was by moonlight, the wonderful moonlight of Central Asia, which transforms all things, so that the mud roofs turn to marble, the battlements and towers look high as the sky and distant as the horizon, when "the city was no longer a real city, but a leaf torn from the enchanted pages of 'The Arabian Nights,'" that the civilian made a stolen and secret visit to the harem of the Khan. The beautiful woman who ruled there had prayed that she and the others might leave the palace, where only she and her companions now abode, and go into the town. She was refused, and the civilian—who saw with strong approbation that there are no dungeons in the Khan's palace, and that the barbarous punishment of imprisonment is unknown in Khiva—determined to communicate with her and help her. It was difficult and dangerous, but he did it. He made his way through a multitude of deserted rooms, to one from whence came a sound of voices; he was admitted; he took tea with eight of the ladies; and on his return he requested the dark-eyed Caucasian to light him through the labyrinth to the little court, accessible from the tower in which he was lodged, and whose locked door he had contrived to detach from its posts. At the now open gap they parted, and strange to say, when food was sent into the harem next morning, it was brought back, and a report was made to the officer on duty that "the women had escaped!" When their vacant prison was inspected, and the clandestine visitor found himself in the open grand court of the harem by daylight, it was a miserable, shabby, dilapidated place, whose mud walls one heavy European shower would dissolve. Some Cashmere shawls and a valuable collection of real old Chinese china were the chief "loot" in this portion of the place, which was left in its desolation.

The houses in Khiva have the blind aspect of all Eastern houses, no windows and few doors interrupt the monotonous mud walls, and the interiors present no variety. There is always the court, with rooms surrounding it and opening into it, which have rarely any communication with each other. Furniture is unknown, but carpets, cushions, pillows, and coverlets, all of the brightest colours, abound. The Mosque Palvan-ata is a beautiful structure, with a dome sixty feet high, covered with burnt tiles of a brilliant green, and surmounted by a gilded ball. It contains the tomb of Palvan, the Khivans' patron saint, and the interior is like an inverted vase of Chinese porcelain. There are seventeen mosques and twenty-two medresses—the monasteries of the Mollahs in Khiva—and there is a mercifully-ruled asylum for the blind, which of itself is proof enough that the Khivans are not such barbarians as they have been represented. To step out of the blinding glare of the streets into the cool, dark shade of the bazaar; to breathe its damp, spice-laden air, and survey its heaps of rich fruit and indescribable medley of wares, only to be seen in Central Asia, is a pleasure of a rare order. The bazaar is a double arcade, built in brick, with a succession of arches; and the shops are mere booths, six feet square. That would have been a pleasant lounge to share, when the civilian stretched himself on a piece of carpet in a nook of one of the booths, and watched the surging crowd, in that remote and wonderful place, which he was the first of his race to behold. In that crowd may be seen representatives of all the peoples of Central Asia. Here comes an Uzbeg, in tall black sheepskin hat and long khalat—he whose tribe Colonel Wood's book upon the Oxus gives us such grand notions—the landed aristocrat of Khiva, the descendant of the conquerors of the country, the domination of whose race has come to an end. Here comes a Kirghiz, mounted on his camel, and much despised by the dwellers in the city, to buy tea and sugar, and a few beads for his womankind; and following him is a merchant from Bokhara, in a gorgeous robe, and a white turban, with a Yomud Turcoman riding a splendid horse at his heels. Nobody jeers at the thick-lipped, beetle-browed, fierce-eyed Turcoman, who is ready with his tongue, and readier with his sword. At the tail of his carelessly-ridden horse comes the slight figure of a Persian, a slave until the White Tsar's mighty hand set him free. He passes quickly, with a cat-like motion and rapid turning of his hatchet-face and keen eyes. And now a tall white turban comes in sight, and the lookeron gazes at it eagerly, for he has been told that it is the head-dress of a woman, and at Khiva, by dint of seeing none but men's faces for weeks and months, one longs for the sight of a woman's face as one longs for an oasis in the desert. But one does not see the face under the turban with its hideous horse-hair veil, and the figure is hidden by a long, ragged robe. Every woman wears a beggar's dress when she goes out, in order to escape notice. The manufacture of silk thrives at Khiva (the whole oasis is planted with mulberry trees), but the machinery is quite primitive, and the wonderful arrangement of colour for which the weavers of Bokhara are renowned is unknown there. The people lead simple, leisurely lives, and the shops are open only twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, which are market-days.

When the Russian General abandoned the palace and the town, merely leaving a small body of troops to keep order, he pitched his camp in a large garden, in which stands the summer place of the Khan. There things were more than ever Arabian-Nights-like, for the six-acre garden had splendid elm trees, and fine avenues of poplar in it, every kind of luscious fruit, a number of canals supplying fresh water to the trees, and feeding the ponds under four great elms in the palace court, which stretch their long arms into three tiers of porches. The smaller court of the harem has its two lofty elms and its pool of bright water. From the second porch, forty feet above the ground, sheltered by the thick foliage from the sun, the stranger from the Western world could gaze from the balcony,—ornamented by the wood-carving of the Russian prisoners who had cost the Khan so dear,—upon the city and the oasis, up to the forest-belt which encloses them, and far beyond, upon the gleaming sands of the desert.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... [illegible]
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees [illegible]. Terms for Fixed Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14 Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,500), £830,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively ... Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.
Policies issued ... 549
Amount Assured ... Rs. 37,30,000
Annual Premium Income ... " 2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company will take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by providing investments in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at universal rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator, of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 20 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	35	6	[illegible]	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
30	116	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	118	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	120	13	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	77	[illegible]	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	8	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	0	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	46	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING,
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852 ... £76,925
Do. 1862 ... £800,890
Do. 1872 ... £816,283

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms. coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds ... £1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	33 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,793,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium ... £ 719,[illegible]
Ditto Second ditto ... £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S
ASQUITH AND [illegible]
INDIAN [illegible] ALL GOODS

OFFICE SUITS, in [illegible] and Drab, the NEW [illegible] mixtures ... 25 0
DOUBLE BREASTED COATS, of the above ... 19 0
TROUSERS ... [illegible]
DOUBLE-BREASTED SAC COAT and TROUSERS, best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, [illegible] A. & Co., the only make that retains its colour ... 37 0
FANCY DRILL TROUSERS, a large assortment in [illegible] Colours, six for ... 22 0
KARKEE or WHITE, of superior quality [illegible] make, six for ... [illegible]

RIDING SUITS.
WHITE CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES ... [illegible]
WHITE DEERSKIN, thoroughly shrunk ... [illegible]
RIDING COATS of the above materials ... [illegible]
BEDFORD CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES, in a variety of Shades, Extra Stout Textures, for Hard Wear ... 25 0
RIDING COATS of the above ... 32 0
WHITE DOESKIN BREECHES, a special substance for this Country ... 35 0
GAITERS of Stout Tan Canvas, leather bound ... 5 8

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.
BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly shrunk ... Rs. 27 0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRT ... 8 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, [illegible] application, to Mofussil [illegible]

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1848.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,618 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,410,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, if their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. Maciver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.

[illegible] THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
[illegible] CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE [illegible]
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
[illegible]
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policy-holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1868, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, [illegible]
PRICE LIST of WINES [illegible] for SALE [illegible] at the GODOWNS of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] BROTHERS.
Rampart [illegible]

WINES for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned, [illegible]
[illegible]
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
TODHEATLEY AND Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
[illegible] ENGLAND.
[illegible]
IN BOMBAY.
[illegible]

[illegible] FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD.
[illegible] at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S [illegible] BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by [illegible] Department. The New [illegible] Revolvers, [illegible] ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, [illegible] Street, London, W.C. [illegible]

TRADE MARK
[illegible] CROWN [illegible]
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
[illegible]

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
[illegible]
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
[illegible]

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
[illegible]
THOMAS KEATING,
London, [illegible]

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT [illegible]